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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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THE NEXT RACE

FOR CONGRESSIONAL SEATS IN GEORGIA.

THE BREAKING UP OF OLD SLATES.

Congressman Stewart to Find Opposition—The Developments in the Other Congressional Districts.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—[Special.]—"Yes, sir, the next congressman from the fifth district of Georgia will be an Atlanta man, and that man is to be Rufe T. Dorsey."

The speaker was an Atlanta political leader, who seemed to be well posted on the situation.

"Yes," he continued, "the race will be a three-cornered one. The candidates before the convention will be Judge Stewart, Emmett Wommack and Rufe Dorsey, but Rufe is sure to get there. We are not satisfied with Stewart. He is a good man in the religious sense, and I have no doubt of your being correct when you say he is a hard worker and has been very successful in getting appropriations for the district, but he knows little about national questions, and stands among the low ordinary members of the house. In other words, he is in no way fit to represent the leading and most progressive city in the south. We all like Stewart, but he is not the right man in the place, and he must be turned down."

"But, is not the judge very strong in the country counties?"

"Not as strong as you think. Wommack will get Newton county, and possibly two or three more. But Dorsey will carry Fulton, Douglass, Clayton, DeKalb and, I have every reason to believe, Walton counties. These will nominate him, for in these there are eighteen votes, with only thirty in the convention.

"But allow me to explain," he continued; "Dorsey is very strong in Fulton county, and will carry it with ease. He was for some time judge of the city court in Atlanta, and besides being an able lawyer, is a very popular man. He will carry Douglas county. His brother-in-law is ordinary of this county, and he is connected, by marriage, with the Strickland family, which wields very strong influence in the county. Rufe lived in Clayton county several years and practiced law there. He can carry it over anybody. Then, DeKalb will go for him. He has an extensive law practice in this county and is popular with the people. Then again, DeKalb always goes with Fulton and is sure to go for Dorsey. Walton is near to Fulton and Dorsey is very strong in it. I have no doubt but that he will carry every one of these counties over Stewart. Wommack is sure to get Newton, his own county, and is very apt to rob Stewart of many of the counties he considers solid for him."

"Will Wommack oppose Stewart, after having stumped the district for him two years ago?"

"Oh, yes, you know quite a break now exists between these two former friends, owing to the fact that Stewart refused to support Wommack in his recent race for solicitor. It was even said that Stewart worked quietly against Wommack. But that, I believe, was all published in the CONSTITUTION at the time. Yes, Stewart is going to be turned down."

My informant then went on to say Colonel Henry R. Harris, now third assistant postmaster-general, would be in the race against Tom Grimes two years hence, but that Grimes was the most popular man in the fourth district, besides being one of the brainiest young men in the state, and that it would be impossible to defeat him. He says the people of the fourth are thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Grimes, and are going to keep him here as long as he desires to stay.

"Blount, did you say?" and the politician smiled. "He's going. No, he won't be a candidate for governor for he knows he can't get there. But he will run for congress again and in doing so, will run into his political grave. I am Blount's friend, that is, I am not opposed to him, but I know only too well he's got to take a back seat. Bob Berner, Senator Bob Whitfield and Senator Charles Bartlett will all go into the race against Blount and Berner will probably get it."

"What about Mr. Clements and Dr. Felton?"

"Well, Dr. Felton is going to oppose him but so is Judge John Mattox and Judge Branham. There is no telling who will win in this race. In fact no one could predict with any degree of certainty. It is, however, going to be a lively race."

"How about the other members?"

"Well, I don't know anything about the men in the southern part of the state but Judge Lawson will oppose Mr. Carlton in the 8th, and the race will be close. The other members will have opposition but I judge they will all be returned."

MRS. CLEVELAND'S PROMENADE.

Of late few promenaders on Sixteenth street have observed on many afternoons the president and Mrs. Cleveland taking an afternoon stroll. They generally walk out to the boundary. The president, while possessed of very many rare qualities, is evidently not possessed of the rarest of them all—that of casting aside the cares of official business while in the company of his wife, for he seldom chats with her. He seems to have his mind on other things than the enjoyment of a stroll, and as he walks appears to have his eye on something in the far distance. Mrs. Cleveland, on the other hand, seems to enjoy the walks as much as a school girl on Saturday evening, after having been confined in a seminary the entire week. She observes everything and often speaks to some one she chances to recognize. They, however, meet few persons, for Sixteenth street is not a popular thoroughfare. In fact, its unpopularity accounts for the selection. They have been walking in this street of late simply because they could take a quiet stroll in that section of the city without being subject to the gaze of the critical. The president is invariably attired in the regulation black Prince Albert, with a silk hat, while Mrs. Cleveland generally wears a red directoire elaborately braided in black silk passamenterie, with hat and gloves to match.

Commencing next week, Mrs. Cleveland will receive her friends in the blue room at the white house on every Monday evening between 8 and 11 o'clock. She has sent out cards to all whom she desires shall call, and others than those who have received cards, to the number of about seventy, will of course, not be expected to call.

There are a certain number of Mrs. Cleveland's friends, who are received on the afternoons of Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week. They are received in the green parlor, where they are served with tea by Mrs. Cleveland herself. In the southeast corner of the room is a beautiful brass table, with an onyx top, on which rests a set of real Chinese teacups and saucers, which was presented to Mrs. Cleveland by the Chinese minister. On the side of the table is the tea caddy, also a gift of the Chinese minister. Mrs. Cleveland makes the tea herself and the evenings are invariably pleasantly spent.

The state reception and dinners to be given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland for the remainder of the winter will be as follows: Thursday, January 10, cabinet dinner; Saturday, January 12, Mrs. Cleveland's reception, 3 till 5 p. m.; Thursday, January 17, reception to the diplomatic corps, 9 till 11 p. m.; Thursday, January 24, diplomatic dinner; Saturday, January 26, Mrs. Cleveland's reception, 3 till 5 p. m.; Thursday, January 31, reception to congress and the judiciary, 9 till 11 p. m.; Thursday, February 7, judiciary dinner; Saturday, February 9, Mrs. Cleveland's reception, 3 till 5 p. m.; Thursday, February 14, reception to the army, navy and marine corps, 9 till 11 p. m.; Thursday, February 21, reception to the public, 9 till 11 p. m.; Saturday, February 23, Mrs. Cleveland's reception, 3 till 5 p. m.

The president's nieces, Misses Mary and Carrie Hastings, are visiting at the white house, and, with Mrs. Cleveland, attended the theater twice during the past week. On each occasion the boxes which they occupied were tastefully decorated with flowers, and each of the ladies wore a handsome bouquet. The president seldom attends the theater. The ladies on both evenings were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Nelson. The Misses Hastings are the daughters of the president's sister, who is a missionary in India.

SOME FINE DININGROOMS.

The Evening Star recently devoted considerable space to a description of some of the magnificent dining rooms in Washington. The handsomest in the city is that of Secretary and Mrs. Whitney. The windows are draped with red silk damask brocade into which is woven a conventional geometric pattern, and the only other decorations upon the walls are some old placques of hammered brass and others of Hispano-moresque, and over the sideboard hangs a rare piece of tapestry that antedates the fruit of the famous looms of Belgium. It was made in Nuremberg, and bears date of 1525. The story told by its curious legends and figures has never been deciphered, although several learned Germans have bent their energies to read the tale of the tapestry. It is the story of some ancient Germanic feud between two baronial castles, and the shepherd with his pigs and the hunter and his dogs and the serfs of the soil are hastening to join the forces engaged on both sides of the irrepressible conflict that raged in those far-off days of the reformation. The floor is covered with a warm carpet of crimson wool, and the tables and buffet and chairs are of old inlaid mahogany, the latter upholstered in leather. The mantel is decked by two high vases of quaint oriental Nankin ware, in blue and white, and in the center stands a pilgrim jar of a very rare old Chinese shape. Some of the silver upon the tables and buffet are of great historic value. There are a pair of loving cups of an old pattern no longer to be purchased, a silver pitcher that belonged to Mrs. Andrew Jackson, and has her monogram engraved upon its sides. The cake baskets, egg-nog bowls, and a pair of pitchers bear date of 1760, and have an old English coat of arms engraved upon them. They have been in Secretary Whitney's family for generations. There are several pieces of hand-hammered silver coffee pitchers and bowls that date back to the seventeenth century. Mrs. Whitney's dinner service is of white china, gold banded. A quaint device is the use of an old fashioned wine cooler for a flower stand, and it is always banked with growing, blooming plants.

There was quite a unique reception at the home of Senator Leland Stanford, the many times a millionaire Californian, on New Year's Day. Senator and Mrs. Stanford were not at home to general callers, but their residence was filled with invited guests consisting of newsboys and telegraph messenger boys. There were about a hundred of them present, and they enjoyed the finest dinner of their lives. After the dinner was over each boy was presented with a handsome woolen neck comforter, a pair of warm woolen gloves, a box of candy and a bag of cake, and as each boy took his departure, a new and crisp one dollar bill was thrust into his hand by the big hearted statesman.

Senator Stanford knows what it is to be a hard worked boy, and is always ready to aid one who is honest. He was once a butcher boy, in a small California town, and had to deliver meats, on a mule's back, to the hungry miners of the surrounding camps, in all sorts of weather.

E. W. B.

LONGSTREET'S LETTER DENOUNCED.

There has been a great deal of talk at the capitol about Longstreet's letter eulogizing Bob Taylor for his action in the Tennessee contested election case, somewhat at the expense of other southern governors. A southern senator, who served under Longstreet, is quoted as saying that he, regarding it as a bid on Longstreet's part for the cabinet, and as an evidence that he was unfit for it.

"I did not expect such language from James Longstreet at this time," said the senator. "We southern men who served with him have always retained some degree of kindly feeling for him, notwithstanding his course since the war, and we expected he would play the role of pacificator instead of that of a slanderer of southern men and their state officials. Why, there are no more honorable men in office anywhere than the governors of the southern states. They would scorn to manufacture a certificate of election for a defeated candidate. Had they chosen to do so they might have returned as elected sufficient members from the south, in close districts where glaring frauds had been practiced by the republicans under the manipulation of Quay and McPherson, to have given the democrats the control of the house. But they never even considered the question. I am sorry, and disappointed, too, to see Longstreet denounce, by implication at least, these honorable men for acts they did not commit, and it gives me some forebodings as to what treatment may be expected toward the south from the new administration.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The house has already wasted a great deal of valuable time in debating the river and harbor bill, and will doubtless waste much more before it passes that body. The efforts of the committee will, however, amount to naught, for it has become a matter of notoriety that the bill will scarcely pass the senate, where a spirit of economy on this subject has developed this session, and that even should it go through that body the president will veto it.

BLAINE WILL GET THERE.

Advices have been received here today by Indiana congressmen, who have been in telegraphic communication with the leading politicians in Indianapolis, which warrant the Blaine people in believing that the "plumed knight" will be soon given an opportunity of saying whether or not he will go into the cabinet. They seem perfectly confident that Blaine will be offered the state portfolio, and nobody has any idea that he will decline it. The fact that the Sherman boom has fallen through leaves no one else who has been in the field for the place, and Blaine's friends seem confident he is the only man in the party to whom General Harrison would think of offering the state portfolio. While Mr. Blaine has not yet been notified of his appointment, his friends say that within ten days the public will know something positive of the announcement of the tender. His lieutenants are so certain of the appointment that they are already crowing over the opposition which has been so persistently fighting the Maine statesman.

It Was the Hand of Red Nosed Mike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., January 6.—It is positively known late tonight that "Red Nose Mike," in his confession, acknowledges that it was his hand that fired the shot that killed McClure. He will have a further hearing on Tuesday or Wednesday next, before Alderman Rooney, and will then be indicted for murder by the grand jury that will meet here tomorrow, and will continue in session until Saturday next.

A Chance for the Boarding House Keepers.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The inaugural committee informs all persons wishing to visit the capital during the Harrison and Morton inaugural ceremonies, March 4th next, that they can secure good rooms and board at private houses throughout the city, at prices ranging from $2.00 to $4.00 per day, by communicating with Colonel L. P. Wright, chairman of the public comfort committee.

Death of Judge Sherrard.

WINCHESTER, Va., January 6.—Joseph H. Sherrard, aged eighty-eight years, died today. He was well known throughout Virginia and Maryland. He was cashier of the Farmers' bank, of this place, for many years prior to the war, and was judge of the county and corporation courts twelve years after the war. He had been president of the Winchester and Potomac railroad many years. He was infirm and blind for several years past.

Emma Abbott's Husband Dead.

DENVER, Col., January 6.—J. A. Wetherell, the husband of Emma Abbott, prima donna, died at the Windsor hotel, in this city, at 10 o'clock today, of pneumonia. He gradually grew worse, when he appeared to be a little better. He sat up in bed and read the newspapers. One hour later he was seized with choking and expired immediately.

A BRAVE SHERIFF

WHO RESCUES A PRISONER FROM A MOB.

A HAND TO HAND ENCOUNTER

Which Results in a Victory for the Officer and the Rout of His Assailants Near Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, January 6.—[Special.]—News reached the city yesterday morning of an event Friday night at Garland, a few miles north of this city, similar to the recent Birmingham affair. The particulars are as follows:

On last Thursday Deputy Sheriff J. A. Moore arrested, at Garland, a man by the name of Jack O'Brien. A gang had burglarized two of the village stores Wednesday night, and a quantity of the missing goods were found in O'Brien's keeping. O'Brien was brought to Dallas and jailed, but Friday was taken back to Garland to have an examining trial before the justice of the peace there. He had his trial and was bound over to await the action of grand jury.

Failing to give bond, Deputy Moore took the prisoner to the depot, to await the arrival of the Dallas train, which was an hour or so late. About half past ten he left the prisoner in charge of a friend, while he went to a store, several miles distant, to get a cigar. During his absence a masked mob of about ten armed men assaulted the depot and took the prisoner off to Embree park, one and a quarter miles distance.

The deputy returning soon thereafter, and learning the situation, procured a horse and followed the mob at full speed. When he arrived at the park he found the mob in the act of stringing O'Brien up to a limb. He dashed in the crowd, cut the rope and rescued the well nigh strangled prisoner. This act took the crowd a little by surprise, but they rallied and a number of them again wrenched the prisoner away from him, and made off to the park pavilion, while others held the deputy. The deputy struggled with his adversaries, and in the meantime the other part of the mob were engaged in stringing O'Brien up to a joist of the pavilion. Moore finally freed himself from the grasp of the mob, drew his six-shooter, routed them and advanced to the pavilion, and at the point of the pistol again reached his prisoner and cut him down just in time to save his life. The mob gathered again, but the deputy opened fire upon them and they retreated a short distance and returned the fire. Some twenty-five or thirty shots were exchanged, and the deputy and his prisoner were unharmed.

Several of the mob are supposed to be wounded, but it is not known whether seriously or not. Moore took his prisoner back to the Garland depot, guarded him all night and brought him safely to Dallas and placed him in jail. O'Brien says he thought each time he was swinging that he had a through ticket to glory, and that it was the most uncomfortable feeling he ever had in his life.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

What the Delegates Propose to do Next Week.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The senate will spend this week in further consideration of the tariff bill, and under the "compact" of last month, there will be two weeks more of the discussion before a vote is reached. In the meantime, probably no other measure of importance which demands any serious consideration, will be taken up except the Edmunds joint resolution, declaring the sense of this government upon the question of European control of, or in connection with inter-oceanic canals on the American continent. This was debated at some length yesterday, and laid over (with Gray's amendment,) until tomorrow. But if the debate should develop a tendency to occupy much time, it will be laid aside for the benefit of the tariff bill.

In attempting to remedy the defect in one of the cog wheels of the complicated machinery of rules which regulate the house in the transaction of business, the committee on rules has effectually put a stop to the whole process of legislation. The proposition to amend the rules so as to prevent filibustering on the first and third Mondays of each month, against motions to pass measures under the suspension of the rules, has thrown the house into a deadlock, which only the rule requiring adjournment each day at 5 o'clock prevents from becoming as memorable as that which last session was precipitated by the direct tax bill. Mr. Reed, of Maine, who has charge of the resolution to change the rules, has announced his intention to keep the matter before the house until the final decision upon it is reached, and in this intention he has the hearty support of the friends of the Oklahoma bill, which is now pending under a motion to suspend the rules. He finds sturdy antagonists, however, in Baker, of New York, and Barnes, of Ga., who are opposed to the Oklahoma measure, and in Anderson, of Kansas and Anderson, of Iowa, who are fearful that if the change is made a motion will be offered to pass the Union Pacific funding bill under a supension. Owing to absenteeism these gentlemen have a following large enough to unable them to break the quorum and bring the house to a stand still. The committee on rules should dicide that until absentees return the matter shall be allowed to rest in abeyance. Should this be decided upon, Monday, being suspension day, will undoubtedly be frittered away in the reading of voluminous old measures (introduced as new bills under the call of states) to stave off action on the Oklahoma bill, or will, by common consent, be devoted to the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

Chairman Crisp, of the committee on elections, has signified his intention of calling up on Tuesday the South Carolina contested election case of Smalls against Elliott. He expects strong republican opposition to the report of the committee in favor of the sitting member, and its consideration will probably consume two days. This case disposed of, the Sullivan-Felton (California) contested election case will be called up. Every opportunity to continue the consideration of the river and harbor bill will be seized by Blanchard, of Louisiana, who has the measure in charge, and the committee on foreign affairs is awaiting a chance to call up the diplomatic appropriation bill. The sundry civil appropriation bill will be reported during the week, but the course of all business in the house hinges on the disposition of the pending proposition to change the rules.

OPENING DISSTON HALL.

An Immense Crowd and Many Celebrities Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 6.—At Disston hall an immense crowd assembled tonight to participate in the dedication services. Vice President-elect Morton, Mr. George W. Curtis, Mr. A. J. Drexel, Thomas Dolan, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Mr. Disston, and many others of religious and social prominence were seated on the platform. Addresses were delivered by John Wanamaker, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, Rev. G. Cattell, ex-priest of LaFayette college; Rev. Henry M. Field, of New York, and others. At the conclusion of the exercises, Mr. Morton attempted to hold a reception, but the crush was so great that after shaking hands with a few hundred people, the vice-president-elect was compelled to forego his attempt to greet all those present, and, accompanied by Mrs. Morton, he left the place by the rear entrance. They proceeded at once to Broad street station, where they took the late train for New York.

UNDER THE WATER.

The Wreck of the Paris C. Brown—Six Lives Lost.

BAYOU SARA, La., January 6.—The steamboat Paris C. Brown, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, struck a snag at Hermitage landing, Pointe Coupe parish, at 9 o'clock last night and sank to the hurricane deck. Five of the cabin crew, two firemen and one passenger are missing.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The Picayune's Baton Rouge special says:

The officers of the Hanna Blanks, down this evening, report that the Paris C. Brown is a total wreck, with only the pilothouse and a small portion of the decks appearing above water. Hermitage is only twenty-five miles above this city, but owing to the want of communication with that point nothing definite was learned today as to the loss of life and property. Two roustabouts who passed down on the Oliver Barnes say six of the crew and one passenger were lost, but they could give no names. A large part of the cargo will be a total loss. This morning many barrels were seen floating in the river, and some of them were caught by persons in this city and West Baton Rouge.

The Paris C. Brown left this port Friday night with 300 tons of freight, to which was added 150 tons on the way up. Her cargo consisted of 170 tons of car wheels and the remainder of sugar, molasses, old iron and sundries. She was registered at 1,400 tons, and owned by Captain A. M. Halliday and C. G. Young. She was valued at $24,000, and insured through George W. Near's agency, of Cincinnati, for $14,000. Nothing is known here as to the insurance on the cargo.

The Paris C. Brown was built at Cincinnati in 1878, by the Marine Railway and Dock company for the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade, in which she had been running ever since, making over ninety trips without mishap of any kind. She had been for a number of years in command of A. M. Halliday, but at the time of the disaster was commanded by Captain C. G. Young, a native of Cincinnati. She had on board ten cabin passengers and a few deck passengers. The Brown's officers were: Captain, C. G. Young; chief clerk, Pres Ellison; second clerk, J. M. Young; chief engineer, James Steen; second engineer, Samuel Newkirk; pilots, George Trunnell and Wash Kinley; mates, L. McGeary and Peter Baumgarden. The Brown had the usual complement of firemen, stewards, deck hands and sailormen, nearly all of whom reside in Cincinnati.

AN ATTACK ON POWDERLY.

Which is Expected to Hurl Him from the Head of the Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 6.—A circular addressed to the Knights of Labor of this country, signed by four of the original seven men who founded the order, was given out for publication this evening. The opponents of the Powderly administration are said to be at the back of the issuance of the circular, which it is confidently expressed by those interested in the movement, will finally end in the overthrow of the present administration and the return of the order to the principles on which it was first organized. The circular is as follows:

To the Members of the Knights of Labor—Greeting: In behalf of the toiling millions of earth, we, the surviving founders of the secret order of the Knights of Labor, have, after several secret meetings held in the city of Philadelphia, and after due deliberation and investigation into the present autocratic form of government, found that the present order of the Knights of Labor has departed or diverged from the original designs when organized in 1869, to the destruction of the principle of self-government lying at the base of American institutions. As the order of the Knights of Labor was founded for the purpose of abolishing poverty by securing to the laborer the fruits of his toil, and as we, the original founders of the Knights of Labor, who handed to the officers and membership the principles of the organization, have found after a lapse of nearly twenty years, that the officers of the organization have departed from the principles transferred to them, and being determined to return to the original text, we extend the hand of fraternity to all those who believe in the principles formerly promulgated, to-wit, Secrecy, obedience, mutual assistance and the placing of industry on a scientific basis. We have resolved to eliminate all opposition detrimental to the principles and progress of the Knights of Labor as the founders intended.

In making this known through the public press we do so to notify those at a distance, and this must be accepted as a reply to the many letters received on the subject. As in 1869, numbers of assemblies will be given from Philadelphia, Pa., until a sufficient number have been formed to call a joint convention for the good of the order. Those desiring to be with us will address box 834, Philadelphia, Pa. All communications will receive prompt reply, and all necessary matter will be furnished to carry on the needed work. In conclusion we desire to say that believing we are doing right in issuing the foregoing, as we did when promulgating the principles of the Knights of Labor nearly twenty years ago, we have unitedly affixed our names.

JAMES L. WRIGHT,
R. N. KEEN,
R. C. MACAULEY,
JOSEPH S. KENNEDY.

A NORTHEAST STORM

Which Has Done a Great Deal of Damage. Off the Jersey Coast.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., J[illegible] 6.—A severe northeast storm, with a[illegible]ing gale of wind, has prevailed [illegible] past twenty-four hours. The high tide [illegible] did considerable damage. The schooner Annie Godfrey lies beached at the inlet, water-logged, and the schooner Annie Carl, the vessel upon which Grimes murdered the mate Chrismas eve, lies on a sand bar at the mouth of Clam creek. The foundations for a number of new houses are ruined and the derrick and fifteen foot brick wall of the consumers ice company are entirely demolished.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., January [illegible].—The storm is still raging. Most of the bulkhead between Sea Bright and Monmouth Beach have been torn out, and the surf has demolished the bi[illegible] pier. The cottage of Hon. A. T. Keasby and the streets of Sea Bright are inundated, and the people are compelled to use row boats. The water nearly reaches up to the Methodist church, and the surf has nearly undermined the north cottage of William W. Shipper. The track of the New Jersey southern railroad is also undermined and is heavily sanded. The fishing pier at Asbury park has been damaged by the sea, and a number of half completed cottages have been slightly damaged by the gale. The telegraph and telephone wires are down.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

A Frightful Accident in a West Virginia Grist Mill.

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 6.—From New Hope, Mercer county, West Virginia, the Post learns of a frightful accident Saturday afternoon. A number of farmers had gathered at William Porter's grist mill, as is their custom Saturday, to get a supply of flour. A number were talking in the boilerhouse, when the boiler exploded, completely wrecking the mill. Jos. E. French, Thomas Carter, Levi Shields and John Wimmer were instantly killed, their bodies being blown into shreds. Eli Shields died from his injuries today. Pieces of flesh have dropped from the arms of Wade Shuffelbarger, exposing the bones, and his death will soon come. Jerome Carter and William Carter were also seriously injured. The explosion is said to be due to the carelessness of the engineer in allowing water in the boiler to run low.

In Favor of Parental Control.

LONDON, January 6.—Cardinal Manning has prepared an exhaustive paper on the American public school system, based on the statistics of Montgomery. The cardinal strongly favors parental as opposed to public school control. The paper will soon be published concurrently in England and America.

Why Geffcken Was Not Prosecuted.

BERLIN, January 6.—The imperial tribunal declined to proceed against Professor Geffcken because it was impossible to prove that he was conscious of the treasonable character of his publication.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

PROFESSOR GEFFCKEN SET AT LIBERTY.

BISMARCK'S BIG BLUFF AT MORIER

How the German Press Treats the Matter—The East African Complication—General Topics, Etc.

BERLIN, January 6.—[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.]—Count Herbert Bismarck last night gave a diplomatic dinner, at which Count Schounaloff, Russian ambassador; Herbette, French ambassador, and other heads of legations were present. During the course of the evening Count Herbet, speaking to Count Von Hatzfeidt, German minister to England, promised, under request of the emperor, to exhonorate Sir Robert Morier, British ambassador to Russia, from any charge connected with the Bazaine incident. This result was communicated to Morier, who expresses himself as dissatisfied. He says that as official prints make the charge there must be an official withdrawal.

Lord Salisbury, in a personal communication to Prince Bismarck, asks him to order direct the statement that the whole charge is absurd.

Papers today generally comment on the Morrier affair. The Vissischee Zeitung remarks the impression that a perusal of the letter's leaves is painful. Incidents such as these can only serve to trouble the relations of two countries connected by kindred and affinity. The accusation against Morier rests on the controversal assertion of a man who is no more. No evidence can be adduced in support of the charge. Therefore, it cannot be regarded as convincing. If, concludes the Zeitung, certain papers which described Emperor Frederick as Parsifal, the simpleton, really consider it their duty to asperse every man whom that noble prince honored with his confidence, they have, at any rate, done no good service to Germany's government or emperor.

Proceeding to narrate the military events between the 13th and 17th of August, 1870, the Vossischee Zeitung says it is only surprising that the plain contradiction between Marshal Bazaine's statement to Major Von Deine and known historic facts should not have been perceived by Major Von Deine himself, who seems to have been willing to forge a weapon with which to strike at the memory of Emperor Frederick.

The Freisseminnge Zeitung says:

> "The German people await what Count Herbert has to say officially in the matter. As things stand, German diplomacy has not covered itself with glory over the question."

The National Zeitung holds that Morier in his appeal to Count Herbert was over confident. The paper says:

> It was really an astonishing demand to ask the chief of foreign office to contradict the report of a trusted officer of the German government. It must be left to the future to show whether Bazaine will come out of the affair as a slanderer or as a coward.

These comments suggested a similar question as to whether Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert will come out of the affair as slanderers or as cowards. Morier, according to the sentiment of the English embassy here and the general feeling in official circles, will compel Count Herbert to apologize. In the meantime the semi-official press shows no signs of abating the attacks on Morier, rather trying to support the assault. Tonight's Berliner Borsen Zeitung has a vaguely worded official statement declaring that the government has proof as to the means by which Morier obtained information concerning the movements and offensive plans of the German troops. Also how he made use of this information by sending it to London.

The Journal Des Bebates says: The refusal of Count Herbert Bismarck to contradict the statements of the Cologne Gazette concerning Sir K. D. Morier, was aimed undirectly at the British government, and that his conduct has justly caused a profound disturbance in public feeling.

Emperor William and his whole court went today to Grimewald, to hunt wild bears.

So many Berliners yesterday went to the opera house to see the dress rehearsal of the play relative to the first Holenzerloven elector of Brandenburg, that the authorities directed the change in the plot on the ground that it reflected on the royal family.

Lieutenant Wissman, whose regiment is the second foot guards, is now attached to the foreign office for special service in east Africa. In consequence of this appointment the Ervin relief committee has relieved Wissman from all connection with the relief expedition, and has nominated Dr. Peters chief leader in place of Wissman. Wissman's post under the foreign office is understood to be that of imperial commissary of Germany, and has nothing to do with East Africa.

The landtag is convoked for the 14th instant. A measure will be presented increasing t[illegible]'s civil list by three million marks, this [illegible] additional to the amou[illegible] requested [illegible] reichstag. The Leim[illegible] papers [illegible] allowance should be more, that [illegible] feeling in Berlin it ought to be [illegible] asked. The loyalty of the [illegible] emperor has led to a [illegible] German Gazette, against [illegible] riages of the imperial party when out driving. The Gazette says: "The repeated ovations [illegible] to their majesties while out driving has more than once given rise to inconvenience. Crowding near the carriages, especially running before them, is apt to make the horses restive. Moreover, when persons incautiously approach the carriages, they often run great danger. Apart from the accidents arising from these causes the [illegible] impetuous crowding upon their majesties is incompatible with that feeling of respect which ought to be shown them, and the absence of which deprives the demonstrations of the character of a genuine ovation. With regard to the throwing of letters and petitions into the emperor's carriage, it should be known that it is better to deliver such documents of the court marshall's office."

The Reichsanzeiger publishes a rescript from the emperor to Prince Bismarck, bearing date of December 31st. It reads:

> DEAR PRINCE: The year which has brought us such heavy visitations and such irreparable losses, draws to an end. It is a joy and a solace to think that you still stand loyal by my side, with fresh strength to enter upon the new year. For my part I invoke on you happiness and blessings, but above all uninterrupted good health. I trust to God that I may be long permitted to labor with you for the welfare and greatness of our fatherland.
>
> WILLIAM.

Herr Von Beltcher, as vice-president of the Prussian ministry, will present a report to the Prussian landtag on the civil list. The king proposes to raise it from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 marks apart from the reichstag donation, which Prince Bismarck will personally announce.

The Freissinge Zeitung, after remarking that Professor Geffcken spent ninety days in prison, says: "Prince Bismarck records a grievous failure before the whole world. Such a thing has scarcely ever happened before in the course of his ministerial career."

The North German Gazette ignores the Morrier correspondence.

The Conservative journals print the letter, but none of them comment on the affair excepting the Reichsbotte, which expresses the hope that the era of personal suspicion will soon end.

It is now asserted that a bill will be presented in the reichstag for a credit of from twelve to fifteen million marks, for the purpose of increasing the artillery strength of the army.

THE HATIEN REPUBLIC.

Kept Under the Shotted Guns of Two American War Ships.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, December 23.—Since the release of the Haytien Republic three days ago to the United States steamers Galena and Yantic, an officer and boat crew, regularly relieved, have been constantly kept aboard of the Haytien Republic, and that boat has been kept constantly under the shotted guns of two United States war vessels. She will be accepted tomorrow, as it is expected that her condition will be then the same as when she was captured, all parts of her machinery having been delivered. The Haytien gun boat, Grand River, left last night late, flying the French flag, for Mole St. Nicholas, now in the hands of Hyppolite, to cable to Martinique, for the French fleet to protect Port-au-Prince. It is understood that Legitime's general commanding his main army was seriously defeated at Hinche, ten miles from San Domingo. He is now at the French legation under protection of the French flag, as the rage of the people is feared when they shall have learned of the defeat, and it is believed that the Frence minister immediately dispatched a request for French men-of-war.

A jubilation mass was held this morning at St. Joseph's cathedral for the election of Legitime to the presidency.

Legitime and his ministers and suite called yesterday on Admiral Luce, returning his official vifit of the previous day.

Several cases of yellow fever exist on the ships in the harbor, and in the city itself. Every precaution possible in the present state of affairs is being taken, and the health of the crews of the Galena and the Yantic remains excellent. The Haytien Republic is being thoroughly fumigated, as no attention has been paid to her since the fatal case of yellow fever that occurred some two months ago.

Yantic leaves for Santiago de Cuba today at noon, to send dispatches to the United States government regarding the situation, and to coal. The Atlas steamer has not yet arrived with the crew for the Haytien Republic. When they arrive that ship will be steamed or towed to Kingston, Jamaica, where she will coal, and a ballast cargo will be taken for New York and Boston.

ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

A Grave Charge of Forgery Against Sir R. D. Morier.

BERLIN, January 6.—The Post practically accuses Sir R. D. Morier of forgery. It says: The wonderful jargon of the Bazaine letter, bustling with Anglicisms and solecisms, can not possibly have been written by a Frenchman. Its language startled the Parisians, but as they desired to exonorate Morier at any cost, they overcame the difficulty in a highly characteristic fashion. To effect their object they simply committed forgery. The Journal des Debats quietly touched up the letter from beginning to end, just as a French professor would convert an essay written by an English schoolboy, and then presented it to its French readers with the text perfect in form and diction."

The Post prints the two versions of the letter.

The Kolnische Zeitung, which first published the original charges against Morier, intimates that the letter conveys the impression that it was written by an Englishman, and that only the signature is Bazaine's.

The Vossische Zietung says: "This new accusation against Morier is one of such exceeding enormity that it can only fill German readers with a feeling of profound shame. Unless proof of its justness is immediately tendered, the charge can hardly fail to have an almost imfuriating effect upon the foreigners.

The Weser Zeitung deplores the "palpable animosity" displayed in the publication of the charge, and says: "Such an odious accusation should only have been brought after a careful examination had furnished irrefutable proofs; or at least substantial grounds for suspicions. Was this broken man, Bazaine, the witness whose statements, ranging as they did beyond all probability, should have been believed without further ado. It is much to be regretted that the foreign office, having declined to speak, the settlement of the dispute is left to the press. At any rate the impression appears to prevail that the Kolnische Zeitung was enabled to utilize, and did utilize semi-official sources of information."

REPULSED BY THE NATIVES.

Mataafa's Followers Meet the Germans on the Beach.

BERLIN, January 6.—Official advices from Apia confirm yesterday's announcement of the encounter between Mataafa's followers and the Germans on December 18. The German gunboat Adler, with the German consul on board, proceeded to Lanly, Mataafa's chief position, with the intention of negotiating for the disarming of the insurgents in consequence of the destruction to German property and insults to German sailors. A party of men was landing, and while on their way to the Vailele plantation, they were suddenly attacked by a party of rebels led by an American named Klein. The Olga [illegible] and Eber landed more men, who succeeded in repelling the natives and destroying some of their villages. Lieutenant Sieger and fifteen men were killed, and Lieutenants Spengler and Burchard and thirty-six men were wounded. The latter are doing well. The other accounts state that the Germans retired to Vailele, and held it against the greatest odds until reinforced. Mataafa's loss was ten killed and thirty wounded. The Germans bombarded Vailele Letoga, Lally, Mataafaga and Mataafa. Mataafa now holds a strongly entrenched position near Apia, where great excitement prevails. The European women and children have been placed on board the men-of-war.

Business is at a standstill, expecting further German action. Mataafa has obtained a supply of ammunition. He declares himself ready to appear before the commanders of the British and American men-of-war.

BOULANGER VICTORIOUS.

The Republican Candidate in Paris—The Panama Scheme.

PARIS, January [illegible].—In the department of the [illegible] General Montaudon (Boulangist) was elected a member of the chambers of deputies by a majority of [illegible]. In the department of [illegible], M. Dupont, (Boulangist) was elected by a majority of [illegible] over the republican candidate.

At a republican congress today, at which M. Clemenceau was present, [illegible] of the [illegible] persons attending the meeting voted for M. Jacques, president of the council of Seine, as candidate for the vacant Paris seat in the chamber of deputies. M. Jacques was then proclaimed amid applause, the sole candidate against General Boulanger.

General Boulanger, in addressing a deputation of Panama bondholders, which waited upon him today, said: "You may rest assured of my support. I do not desire to enter on a discussion of the bourse question, but I know that in regard to the Panama enterprise the government and chambers morally entered into engagements which they have not fulfilled." Thereupon the general subscribed for twenty-five additional shares of canal stock.

The Petit Journal states that the meeting of the Panama canal bondholders has addressed a letter to M. DeLesseps, offering him the chairmanship of the new canal company to be formed by the shareholders of the present company. The Journal says the new company will have a capital of several million frances.

The French are Angry.

PARIS, January 6.—The debate in the American senate on the Panama canal excites ill will here. A friend of M. DeLesseps declares that when M. DeLesseps, in 1887, asked the American minister, General Noyes, for an explicit statement of the views of the American government, General Noyes replied that, while he thought that the Americans viewed the project with suspicion, he was unable to obtain an official statement from the government.

THE BIG TREE

WHICH IS VOUCHED FOR BY BILL MOORE.

An Aged Married Couple—A Remarkable Bible Reader—A Successful Five-Horse Farmer.

The Augusta News relates a story told by a North Carolinian, about a wonderful tree in that state. He said there was a poplar tree at Clyde station, Haywood county, so large that it made plank enough to build a church 50 feet long and 38 feet wide, 12 feet high and supplied weatherboarding, ceiling and flooring. From the same tree a fence was built on three-quarters of an acre around the church and there were three logs left over. The remaining three logs are enough to build another church of the same dimensions as the above.

A perfect strawberry, raised last week in Taliaferro county by Freeman Shorter, colored, is an evidence of summer warmth in a southern winter.

The oldest married couple in Warren county is Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Heath, who are 88 years old. They were both born in the year 1800, were married in 1820, and have lived together ever since, having raised a large family of children.

The turkey served at the Christmas reunion of the Sam P. Jones family in Cartersville fed forty persons, and still there was enough left for hash at breakfast next morning.

Morgan county furnished burial last week to Aunt Arie Starr, aged one hundred years. Five generations stood by her grave.

Cartersville will establish a common school system next fall.

Uncle Jack Gorham, of Taliaferro county, is a most remarkable Bible reader. On December 23d he finished up his forty-second reading of the entire New Testament and Psalms in one year, eleven months and seven days. He is reading it his forty-fourth time now, in less than two years. He is seventy-one years his next birthday.

Messrs. Coles, Simpkins & Co., cotton men of Americus, have checked out of the bank of Americus $634,592.77 since the 15th day of August up to the 31st day of December. They have purchased in that city 15,583 bales of cotton. There are other firms in Americus who do as large a cotton business as this firm.

The Graphite is the name of a new paper printed in the rising town of Emerson, formerly Stegall's station. The first issue is a perfect gem.

The Crawfordville Democrat is now in its thirteenth year, and proposes to stay in the field thirteen more.

The Americus Republican says.

Stock farming must be the foundation of all long-continued, successful farming. Any other system is one of slow exhaustion and ultimate sterility. Ignore the sheep, the hog and the cow, and the land will grow poor inevitably.

During the past year Mr. Henry J. Anderson, of Pulaski county, on a five horse farm, made 75 bales of cotton, 1,100 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of oats, and peas and potatoes in abundance, and saved 3,000 pounds of pork. He had two one-horse tenant farms, from which he got 43 bales of cotton, an average of over 21 bales per plow. His cotton averaged over 500 pounds per bale.

The flying squirrels are quite a nuisance at the Episcopal church in Bainbridge, the trees in the neighborhood being their home. They get in the church through the windows. Four were found dead in the church last Sunday.

"For a dry town," says the Fort Valley Mirror, "a great deal of liquor is sold in Fort Valley."

The Quitman Free Press says that the new school law for that place "by no means meets the approval of a large majority of the men most interested in Quitman. The clause which gives the council unlimited power to lay any amount of tax they may see fit, does not coincide with the business man's idea of what is right and proper."

The Elberton Star, after a Christmas vacation, is shining more brightly than ever. The issue of the 5th, in its make up and matter, is undoubtedly the champion weekly paper of Georgia. The master hand of Larry Gantt is seen in every page, and the younger Gantts are chips off the old block.

Mr. R. P. Ward, of Elbert county, has raised seven bales of cotton on five acres.

Sylvania, Ga.

SYLVANIA, January 6.—[Special.]—The following municipal ticket was elected here on Thursday: Mayor, John H. Hull; councilmen, H. H. Mc-[illegible] F. O. Wells, E. P. Singellton, W. M. Hobby, J. Singellton; recorder, W. L. Mathews, Jr.

Stone Mountain, Ga.

STONE MOUNTAIN, January 6.—[Special.]—J. W. Goldsmith, one of our oldest citizens, after a sudden illness of only a few days, died this morning. He was an early settler, widely known and loved by all. He will be interred in the cemetery here tomorrow.

Jasper, Ga.

JASPER, January 6.—[Special.]—Joseph A. McCutchen died yesterday morning near this place, in his sixty-ninth year. He was one of the pioneers of this country, and was one of its best citizens. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, justice of the inferior court and county treasurer, all of which he filled honorably, and from boyhood has been an upright, consistent member of the M. E. church, south.

Sandersville, Ga.

SANDERSVILLE, January 6.—[Special.]—The board of directors of the Washington County Publishing company have held their meeting and accepted the proposition of C. Henry Mitchell and Charles C. Brown to lease the Middle Georgia Progress for one year, with privilege of five. It is understood that its capacity for job work will be enlarged and the paper otherwise improved.

West Point, Ga.

WEST POINT, January 5.—[Special.]—A short time since a minister, while preaching, stated there were no lawyers in heaven. Seeing the wink exchanged by two seated in his congregation, he became confused, and explained by saying: "I don't mean lawyers don't go to heaven, but they don't practice there. I believe Ben Hill is there [illegible]; and if I thought he was in hell, I would want to go through hell when I start to heaven and hear him speak once more."

Elberton, Ga.

ELBERTON, January 6.—[Special.]—For several years burglaries have been committed on the Elberton railway in the vicinity of Bowersville, West Bowersville and Royston. The people in that vicinity, seeing that something must be done to prevent these depredations, employed Hon. P. W. Davis, who, on last Friday, succeeded in committing two men by the name of Bennett and Jordan for the offenses charged. There have been at least forty burglaries committed in that vicinity in the last two years, and Colonel Davis is determined to unearth all of them.

Albany, Ga.

ALBANY, January 6.—[Special.]—At the election Saturday, A. P. Greer was re-elected justice of the peace without opposition, William Goldwin and J. A. Greer elected bailiffs.

A terrible fight occurred at the round house, near the cemetery, last night. A number of roughs and lewd women attacked Herbert Williams, a [illegible] Carolinian. There was a regular kn[illegible] drag out affair. Pistols were [illegible] down with clubs, wome[illegible] scratched out, and [illegible] generally. [illegible] excepti[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] BRUNSWICK, January 6.—[Special.]—Mayor [illegible] office [illegible] o'clock, having [illegible] election. Hon. Mr. J. [illegible] the board of aldermen [illegible] that hour.

[illegible] proprietor of the Oglethorpe stables, received an insulting message from the porter of a rival stable. The porter passed by Minehan's stables today, and was stopped and questioned as to if he sent the message. On replying that he did, Minehan knocked him down and then kicked his face terribly. The negro is badly disfigured, but will recover.

The services at the Methodist church today was of unusual interest. It was the anniversary sermon of Rev. McF. McCook, who has been pastor for the last year, and who has done wonderful work in building up the church to its present condition. The church was crowded to overflowing. Speeches were made by new members. Mayor Colson, Colonel C. P. Goodyear, a prominent lawyer, and Mr. E. J. Harvey addressed the congregation. Ninety-two persons have joined in the last year and seventeen today.

A horse running down Newcastle street at a fearful rate, with a buggy containing Alderman T. O'Connor, Jr., and Mr. M. Houseman, created intense excitement for awhile tonight. He turned the buggy over and threw the gentlemen out, bruising them up considerably, but not seriously.

Macon, Ga.

MACON, January 6.—[Special.]—Michael Henry had a narrow escape from death today. The first seen of him was when he jumped off an incoming East Tennessee train. He had on no shoes. He went into several houses, frightening women. Finally he stood right in the middle of the East Tennessee track, near the cotton compress, and dared a backing train to run over him. When the train was within ten feet of him Officer Bailey jerked him off the track, barely in time to save his life. He was carried to the barracks.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Miss Rosa Lee Franklin, of Brunswick, is visiting the family of Mr. G. M. Davis.

The funeral of Mr. William J. Bryant, who was killed by William Clark, was held today.

The Thalian club has decided to give a grand fancy dress ball on the evening of January 25th.

Walter Sinclair and Horace Smith, two negro boys, and Ed Tankersley, a white boy, were arrested today as vagrants.

This evening at the Mulberry street Methodist church memorial services were held over the death of Rev. Robert McDonel, the missionary who recently died in Mexico.

Miss Bibb died today after a protracted sickness of several weeks with pneumonia. This is the third sister who has died of the same disease within a month.

Sanitary Inspector Herrington reports the number of deaths last week as eight. This can be considered a large mortuary record in a population of thirty-three thousand.

The new chief of police, Owen T. Kenan, intends to have a regular weekly inspection of the men and their uniforms. He inspected the two squads today.

Savannah, Ga.

THE NEW CENTRAL RAILROAD SECRETARY.

SAVANNAH, January 6.—[Special.]—Some important charges will be made in the Central's directory at the annual election tomorrow. Captain W. W. Gordon, H. M. Comer and Jacob Rauers, who went out of the board with Captain Raoul two years ago, will go back, according to whispered reports. The plans have been kept very quiet, but that prediction will be verified before tomorrow's setting sun. Pat Calhoun, of Atlanta, who has been here two days, is master of the situation. Callers have sent their cards up to his room every ten minutes or less today. He will vote forty thousand shares of Central Railroad and Banking company's stock for the following ticket, it is said: E. P. Alexander, John H. Inman, Sam Inman, John Calhoun, Pat Calhoun, C. H. Phinizy, J. K. Garnett, Abraham Vetsburg, W. T. Chisholm, E. M. Green, W. W. Gordon, H. M. Comer, Jacob Rauers. All of the above, except John Calhoun, are Georgia men, and make a strong board. The gentlemen who retire from the present board will probably go on other directories of the Terminal system. The addition of the three new name is a good move, and is in the interest of harmony and the prosperity of the property. As stated above, all the new board are Georgia men but one, and it is certainly to satisfy the legislature that the majority holders do not intend to play at battledore and shuttlecock with the Central's property. General Alexander will be re-elected president. One other important change that is rumored on the street is in the position of general counsel, which is to be offered to Mr. Pat Calhoun. He has figured more prominently in making a history for the company during the past thirty months than any one else, and he is to be rewarded for his services. Lawton & Cunningham will remain as solicitors and attorneys for the system.

From All Parts of the State.

Fairburn is now connected with Atlanta by telephone.

The fifty-third Georgia regiment will hold a reunion at Griffin some time this year.

Rev. W. E. Mumford has resumed control of the Talbotton Era.

The Dalton Citizen has come out in a new dress, and is now one of the most perfect newspapers in the state.

Negroes have bought more furniture in Perry last month than ever before within the same length of time.

On last Saturday week the sawmill of Jones Bros., near Spring Place, was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss to the proprietors of $2,000. There was not a dollar's insurance on the property.

Mr. Edmond C. Neal, of Florence, Ga., has one hundred and one living descendants. He has had in all one hundred and twenty-eight descendants; fourteen children, fifty-three grand children, and sixty-one great grand children.

Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-one children were taught by ninety-two teachers in the public schools in Houston county last year. Of the pupils one thousand one hundred and ten are white and one thousand six hundred and fifty-one colored, and the teachers forty-three white and forty-nine colored.

Adam Wise, colored, who was convicted at the August term of the superior court of Campbell county, was lodged in jail here on last Sunday night. Motion for new trial had been filed in his case, and he was out on bond, Mr. Owen H. Cochran, of Palmetto, being his bondsman. On last Saturday he skipped out, having sold his crop and pocketed the money.

Mr. Lasseter, of Nashville, is the owner of an old bill issued by the state of North Carolina in the year 1778. The bill is a promise to pay the bearer four Spanish-milled dollars in gold or silver, and is signed by B. Exum and J. Williams. The bill is printed on thin card board and is 2½ inches broad and 3½ long, and was printed by James Davis.

COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., January 6.—[Special.—Some of the country precincts were slow in sending in their returns of Wednesday's election and the consolidation has just been made. The result is as follows. For ordinary, F. M. Williams is elected over Worley and Barnes. For sheriff, John Brookshire over Satterfield. For tax collector, J. F. Head defeats M. H. Stanton and Mat Grizzle. For tax receiver, J. J. Shed is elected. For treasurer, M. F. Whelchel. For clerk of court, I. C. Head. For coroner, J. W. Satterfield, and surveyor, B. H. Brackett. The only fight reported is from Nimbleville district, where Jim Smith was struck with a rock by some boys named Parks. The cause of the trouble was a dispute over the election. Smith is seriously wounded.

MCRAE, Ga., January 6.—[Special.]—The following officers were elected in Telfair county For sheriff, W. Lancaster; for clerk superior court, A. L. Ryals; for ordinary, L. P. Jones; for treasurer, D. C. Graham; for tax receiver, E. G. McDuffie; for tax collector, C. C. McRae; for coroner, Sol Stewart, for surveyor, L. E. Johnson.

NEWNAN, Ga., January 6.—[Special.]—The election for county officers of Coweta county passed off quietly, and the following democratic ticket was unanimously elected without opposition. The vote was light: Ordinary, W. H. Persons; clerk superior court, Daniel Swint; sheriff, George H. Carmical; tax receiver, John W. Hunter; tax collector, R. C. Ward; treasurer, Walker Jackson; surveyor, John B. Goodwin; coroner, M. F. Duncan; county commissioners, J. A. Hunter, P. O. Collinsworth, J. N. Sewell, H. L. Freeman, A. B. Brown.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., January 6.—[Special.]—the election returns show the following county officers: A. Riedalf, ordinary; A. J. Mundy, sheriff; A. R. Smith, clerk; J. R. Boone, treasurer; T. R. Roberson, collector; J. T. Wilson, receiver. All of the old officers were elected except the sheriff, which caused a great deal of excitement. Duckett, the present sheriff, is a good man and officer, and Mundy is one of Hall county's best farmers and a man of ability.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., January 6.—[Special.] Last Wednesday's election for county officers excited a great deal of interest here and throughout Madison county, and the result was awaited with much anxiety by all concerned. The following are the official returns for this county: Ordinary—Daniel, 871; Meadow, 585. Clerk—O'Kelly, [illegible] Pittman, 214. Sheriff—Scarbrough, 887; [illegible] 207; Sims, 406. Tax Receiver—Brown [illegible] 556. Tax Collector—White [illegible] Treasurer—Williams, 687 [illegible] 343. Surveyor—[illegible] Smith, 496 [illegible] good [illegible]

[illegible] coroner. [illegible] McClure were [illegible] only nominees [illegible] colored, while in a drunken [illegible] with [illegible], white, was rather seriously [illegible] still at large.

HOMER, Ga., January 6.—[Special.]—The following officers are elected to fill the different offices of Banks county: T. F. Hill, ordinary; L. N. Turk, Clerk; W. A. Scoggins, sheriff; H. J. David, tax collector; J. K. Chambers, tax receiver; G. C. Forbes, treasurer; Robert C. Alexander, surveyor; O. K. C. Smith, coroner.

STONE MOUNTAIN, January 6.—[Special.]—The result of a quiet election held here today is as follows: For justice of the peace—Irwin L. Teat, 91; James M. Goldsmith, 21. Constable—W. Y. Langford, 100; E. A. Beauchamp, 98.

STATE SOCIETY.

Eatonton.

The young men's social club held their annual banquet at the elegant new residence of Mr. R. W. Hutchinson, this city, on last Monday night, December 31st. This occasion we can safely say, has surpassed any social entertainments in the history of Eatonton's society. Quite a number responded to the invitations issued a few days previous, and everyone who attended expressed themselves as spending a most enjoyable evening, and in the highest terms did they praise the hospitality of the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hutchinson. The decorations of the parlor, dinning hall, etc, were of holly, mistletoe, etc. and the choicest of hot house plants. This lent much beauty to the already elegant interior. At 11 p. m. the guests were invited into the dining hall where a feast of choice good things were served. At 11:45 the young ladies were given the floor in order that they might take advantage of the remainder of "Leap Year." Recognizing the fact that only fifteen minutes remained for them, before the new year would dawn, and four long years to pass away before another, they quickly took advantage, and it is said, several matches were made. One poor fellow says he is engaged now, and a case of breach of promise staring him in the face.

At 1 o'clock the guests, loath to leave, departed, after wishing the host and hostess a happy New Year. The following were present, viz.:

J. W. Freeman with Miss Kittie Reid, C. F. Tatum with Miss Bessie Jewel of Austell, W. E. Adams with Miss Lollie Davis, J. C. Dusenbury with Miss Ada Gould Machen, D. F. Lawrence with Miss Maggie Martin, S. E. Dusenbury with Miss Ethel Reid, Comer Etheridge with Miss Florence Adams, S. M. Rosser with Miss Mamie Rice, L. G. Hofner with Miss Julia Davis, C. F. Pelot with Miss Effie Bearson, J. E. Coraker with Miss Nina Davis, H. Respess with Miss Marlebelle Ezell, Andrew Reid with Miss Rosa Talbot, George Pelot with Miss Hettie Hearn, J. G. Greene with Miss M. L. Leverette, J. W. Martin with Miss Nora Young, D. B. Dennis with Miss Frankie Reid,

Dalton.

On last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lynn gave a charming entertainment in honor of their daughters, Misses Kate and May. Their lovely home presented a beautiful picture for the occasion. All the decorations were appropriate to the holiday season. The parlors were beautifully decorated with ivy and holly, the handsome paintings being hung with ivy. In the supper room the chandeliers were decorated with holly and mistletoe, and the mantle was banked with ferns and rich foliage. The red and white berries gleaming out from the glossy green leaves made a bewitching picture. The center piece on the refreshment table was artistically arranged to represent a miniature lake, surrounded by mosses and ferns, and reflected the beautifully decorated chandelier over head. Flowers and prettily decorated cakes formed the ornaments, coffee and salads being served from an ante-room.

The evening passed so swiftly in conversation and with charming music, that it was a surprise to all when the hour came to say good night.

Miss Katie Lynn wore a directoire of pale pink satin, with front of silk guaze, hand-painted in front and daisies; silver ornaments.

Miss May Linn was charming in blue henrietta silk, gold ornaments.

Miss Mary Ruth Allen's blonde beauty was enhanced by a gown of white albatross, and striped guaze; pearls, diamonds.

Miss Frankie Cunningham wore a gobelin blue silk, irradescent passementerie; gold ornaments.

Miss Lizzie Walker wore pink surah, with white lace overdress; gold ornaments.

The gentlemen present were Mr. Samuel Farnsworth, Mr. Edward Davis, Messrs. Frank Manly, Julian McCarny, and William Denton.

Danielsville.

Rev. Mr. McRea has returned to his work here, and Rev. S. D. Evans has arrived and met a warm and hearty reception at the hands of the good ladies and brethren.

Colonel R. L. J. Smith, of Harmony Grove, has moved to our city, and Miss Ella Smith is here as principal of Danielsville school, which opens on Monday next.

Mrs. T. T. Duffell was well and at a social gathering at Mrs. Bruce's Tuesday night, and after returning home at night had an attack of cramp colic, of which she died in about two hours.

Uncle Neal Sadors died of typhoid fever on Tuesday, after being sick about two weeks.

Mr. Asa Scarborough, of Augusta, paid a short visit to relatives here.

Fort Valley.

Misses Mamie Hemphill and Mamie Bass, two charming young ladies of Atlanta, who have been visiting Mrs. M. B. Persons, of this place, left for their home on last Friday, much to the regret of their many friends.

Misses Eunice and Minnie Norwood, two interesting young ladies of Perry, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. M. L. Houser, of this place.

Miss Mary Lou Hatcher, of Ceres, is in the city visiting her friend, Miss Lilla Everett.

Miss Dedie Troutman, who has been attending the Centenary college at Cleveland, Tenn., returned home last week.

Mrs. J. P. Ross, of Macon, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Everett, left for her home on Thursday last.

Miss Mamie Battle, who has been visiting Mrs. G. P. Greene, of this place, left for her home in Atlanta on last Wednesday.

Eugene Cook, lately of Tennille, has accepted the agency for the Atlanta and Florida railroad, Mr. Caldwell, the former agent, having resigned to accept a position in Macon.

Toccoa.

Misses Timmie Moore and Lula Burroughs, who have been visiting Mrs. W. R. Bruce for several days, left last Monday for Carnesville.

Mr. H. F. McGee is visiting relatives and friends in Anderson, S. C.

Mr. A. Y. Davis, formerly of this place, but now of Central, S. C., spent New Year's day in Toccoa.

On Monday evening last a few young people were invited to tea at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson. A delightful time was had by all present. Among the guests were: Rev. C. A. Jameson, Misses Maggie Wilson, Katie Berkely, Nellie Newton, Fannie Reid Lewis and Hattie Rice and Messrs. A. W. Cooper, Lanier Berkely and C. H. Dance. After an elegant supper and a pleasant "good evening," the gay party repaired to the home of Mrs. M. A. Davis, where Miss Fannie Reid Lewis had invited some friends to spend the remainder of the evening. The time was spent in playing games, music, etc. Two more such treats will rarely occur again.

A small party was invited to tea at the Toccoa hotel by Mrs. W. C. Edwards New Year's eve. The table was just loaded with goods things. A nicer, more enjoyable time was never had.

Mr. W. C. Edwards is spending several days at Lavonia.

Marietta.

New Year's night at Marietta found the gem city not one whit behind any sister city in festivities. Many of the fairest and most popular young ladies received in grand style at the several handsome residences thrown open and decorated for the occasion.

Mrs. Reynolds, assisted by her fascinating daughter and other friends, received at the elegantly furnished residence of Dr. A. Reynolds.

Also, at Dr. E. J. Setze's, on Atlanta street, Misses Setze and an attractive party were prepared to receive the congratulations of the New Year.

Mr. L. W. Young's handsome residence on Church street was opened, and the married society ladies of Marietta were assembled at Miss Marlowe's on Church street.

The elegantly appointed home of Mr. H. A. Dunwoody was like a bit of fairy land with its wreaths and profusion of flowers.

Miss Ruth, the graceful and most popular daughter of the house, assisted by a bevy of charming debutantes, held the first of their New Year's receptions with great eclat.

Miss Hope Summerell, one of Salisbury, N. C's. favorites, is visiting Miss Addie Dobbs.

Miss Lela McClatchey is visiting friends in Cartersville.

Mr. Fred Manget and family, from St. Louis, are visiting his brother, Prof. V. E. Manget.

Miss Fannie Cook, from Macon, is visiting Miss Leize Glover.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Nashville, Tenn.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

NASHVILLE, January 6.—[Special.]—The democratic members of the senate assembled in the gentlemen's parlor of the Maxwell Saturday evening. All of the members answered the roll call except Jones, Sensing and Cable. Mr. Long, of Madison, was made chairman, and [illegible] secretary. The caucus resolved to meet in the [illegible] to nominate [illegible] ected by the [illegible] ladies' ordi[illegible] words. Mr. [illegible] is to order. [illegible] of Sumner, [illegible] chairman, [illegible] 15. Mr. [illegible] tempo[illegible] by a unanimous vote. [illegible] introduced a resolution that the house be called to nominate officers [illegible] the house and one of the two [illegible] state officers and a United States senator provided fifty names are attached to the house call for a caucus, and 67 to the general call. After a long discussion the latter part of the resolution was declared out of order. The first part was tabled. Savage then introduced a resolution making the two-thirds rule the rule of the caucus, which was adopted. The caucus then adjourned to meet in the house of representatives at 3 p. m., Monday.

Mind Reader Bishop positively denies striking his wife, and says he was only trying to shield her from the consequences of her hysterical mood, by taking the knife from her. Mrs. Bishop, too, though she would not speak last night, states positively that her husband did not strike her, but that she fell and hurt her head. They authorize the statement that there was no strife last night, but the refusal to say more was caused by a wish to screen Mrs. Bishop's misfortune from the world.

Columbia, Tenn.

A BIG LEGACY LEFT TO TWO STRANGERS.

COLUMBIA, January 6.—[Special.]—A great piece of luck has befallen several gentlemen in Columbia and Nashville through the death of the mysterious German baron, Frank H. Schneider, at the Metropolitan hotel in Washington ten days ago. He has a will in the hands of Major Ingram, of Columbia, by which Mr. B. F. Debow, of Nashville, and Stonewall Mayes and Eugene Pillow, of Columbia, will divide $75,000 or $90,000 between them. The report has aroused considerable interest, and steps are said to be on foot to investigate the legal points of the law of inheritance by an alien, which is involved in the will, the deceased man's property being in Germany. Mr. Debow first met Mr. Schneider in Texas, when Schneider lived in Mexico, and they became very strong friends. He than came to Columbia and taught school a year, then coming into about $100,000 by his father's death.

"I do not think he was a baron," said Mr. Debow; "but he was a good fellow, and there was something mysterous about him."

Chattanooga, Tenn.

A MOVEMENT TO HAVE BETTER STREETS.

CHATTANOOGA, January 6.—[Special.]—A bill has been prepared by the leading citizens of Chattanooga, to be presented to the legislature for passage, authorizing the city to issue $500,000 in bonds for the permanent improvement of streets. The bill provides that the property on the streets improved shall pay into the city treasury one-fifteenth of the cost of said improvement each year, for fifteen consecutive years, and said money shall be used to liquidate the bonds at maturity. Careful safeguards have been thrown around the expenditure of this money by appointing three of the property owners on any street to be improved as members of the board of works. The bill will be sent to Nashville tomorrow.

SOME FAMOUS DUELS

Reminiscences of the Code Told in the Capital.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—[Special.] The subject under discussion was dueling.

It was in the cloak room of the house of representatives and quite a party of southern members were telling of the duels they had witnessed. Some were arguing that the field of honor was the proper place to settle disputes of a serous nature. Others that it was a barbarous practice which, they were glad to say, had been overruled by popular sentiment. The discussion had been going on for some time when a South Carolinian ended it by relating the story of a famous duel in that state in which the noted Preston Brooks figured as one of the principals.

"Most of you have probably read or heard of this duel," he said, "but here is the true story. It was some time previous to the war. Whitfield Brooks, the father of Preston Brooks, during a heated campaign down in South Carolina, wrote a series of cards on the situation over a nom de plume to an Edgefield paper. Lewis T. Wigfall, a prominent young lawyer of Edgefield, took offense at one of these articles and demanded from the editor the name of its author. The editor complied, and the result was that Brooks received a challenge from young Wigfall. Whitfield Brooks was at that time about sixty-five years of age and he refused to notice the challenge coming from a mere boy. Wigfall, however, was not satisfied, and he immediately posted a notice on the courthouse door branding Brooks as a coward. Then the fun commenced. Chancellor Carroll, who was Brooks's brother-in-law, saw the card shortly after it had been posted, and caught hold of the paper, intending to tear it down. But Wigfall saw him, and, with pistol in hand, warned him not to touch the poster.

Carroll and Wigfall had been friends, but Carroll could not bear this threat. He, however, did not remove the notice, but simply called Wigfall aside, and, to all appearances, in a friendly chat, challenged him to mortal combat at sunrise on the next morning. Wigfall accepted, and it was arranged to fight on Walton's island, a small piece of land in the Savannah river, just above Augusta.

"Hardly had they completed their arrangements to fight when Wigfall saw a young man walking towards the courthouse door. It was Tom Byrd, a young nephew of Whitfield Brooks. He was making straight for the door to remove the poster. He had, in fact, caught hold of it, when Wigfall ran up and said: 'Byrd, if you touch that I shall kill you.'

"'I reckon two can play at killing,' replied Byrd, and as he made the remark commenced to tear at the paper. But only a small corner came off, when the report of a pistol rang out, and Byrd dropped to the floor, dead. The bullet had pierced his heart.

"Wigfall quietly retired from the scene, and at sunrise the next morning he and Chancellor Carroll were standing ten paces apart on Walton's island, awaiting the word, 'Fire.' The word was given, and both pistols were discharged, but each bullet had missed its mark. The seconds decided to call it a draw, and the combatants shook hands and started for home. They had just ridden two miles and were entering the little town of Hamburg across the river from Augusta, when they were met by Preston Brooks. He had been absent from home during the previous difficulties and had just heard of them. But the fiery Brooks lost no time in challenging Wigfall for another duel, and it was arranged then and there that they immediately return to Walton's island and fight to the death. Both were brave and reckless young fellows and each wanted the blood of his opponent. They returned. Ten paces were stepped off and the combatants took their places. Not a muscle in either quivered as they stood awaiting the signal to fire. It was given. Two triggers were pressed at the same instant. Only one report was heard, but both men fell. The two shots were simultaneous, and each man had a bullet hole through his thigh. Neither could stand to shoot again, and they were taken from the field. Both, however, afterward recovered. Brooks came to congress, and his record here in connection with the caning of Sumner, his expulsion and subsequent return, is well known. Wigfall moved out to Texas and the people of that state sent him to the United States senate in 1859, and when Texas seceded he was sent to the confederate senate. After the war he went to London, England, where he died." E. W. B.

TWO MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The Home of the Friendless—Woman's Christian Association in December.

The regular monthly meeting of "The Home for the Friendless" was held at 153 Mangum street, on Thursday morning, January 3rd, a large number of the members being present. The meetings for the last month have been largely attended, and much interest is manifested by all the members. Many new members have been added to the list, and the donations have been most liberal, for which the inmates of the Home feel very grateful, and the ladies extend their sincere thanks. A correct list of all contributions to the Home is kept by the matron, also the secretary. The first of the month active measures were taken towards securing a building fund, and a plan for raising such a fund, was unanimously adopted by the organization at that time. A prominent business man has signified his willingness to place a lot at the disposal of the ladies, as soon as sufficient funds can be raised for suitable buildings. As all seem imbued with a love for the work, and are unanimously willing to put their shoulders to the wheel for this object, it is hoped that not only a permanent home may be built, but that a permanent good may be accomplished. There is under the care of the Home at the present time 21. Situations have been found for 10. Adopted 1.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Some time ago a book called "The Origina Jacobs" made a sensation in the north. It attacked the Jews, physically, morally, socially, mentally and was simply hideous in its charges. The Jew boycotted it, but it sold 180,000 copies. A committee of Jews demanded that it be removed from the elevated road stands, and were therefor criminally prosecuted by the publishers. The author, a dashing and handsome Greek—Timaneyis by name—is an ultra Semitiphobe, and has given his life to anti-Semitic work. He also wrote "The American Jew." He has just been arrested for forgery and embezzlement by his partner, and fashionable circles in which he moved in New York are greatly disturbed.

"Ormonde," the English racer, for which $85,000 was paid, the most money ever given for one horse, is reported by the English papers to be unsound—in fact, a "roarer." An $85,000 horse ought to be a "hummer," and perhaps our English cousins simply exaggerate a bit.

The New York World sent out a circular offering to print "puffs" of Christmas goods as reading matter at $1.50 a line. The Herald denounces this as dishonest journalism and offers to send its reporters to its advertising patrons, and write up and print free, a description of their Christmas novelties. Brother Bennett is right after Brother Pulitzer!

The curious fact is brought out elsewhere tha since prohibition was abolished the consumption of water has decreased 200,000 gallons a day. We trus this deficiency has not been wholly made up by spirituous liquors!

DISCUSSED BY THE PRESS.

From the Brunswick, Ga., Times.

Dr. W. H. Felton is strongly talked of as a candidate for congress next time in his district. Well, the old seventh never had a better one, and we would like to see the old man go back once more.

From the Elberton, Ga., Gazette.

We have received a copy of Dr. J. C. Ayer's almanac for 1889. It is a handsomely bound volume, containing several hundred pages, and a large amount of valuable information.

From the Fort Valley, Ga., Enterprise.

Many a husband is lost in wonder as he reflects that the glowing hand which spanks his children and serves up his cabbage is the very same to which he used to write sonnets, and which he never kissed without a sense of reverence amounting to rapture.

THE SNAKES OF TEXAS.

A Great Variety of Reptiles in the Lone Star State.

From the New York Times.

Texas possesses perhaps as great a variety of the sespent family as can be found anywhere on the globe. To mention a few that have come under my own personal observation would be to name not one-tenth of the varieties indigenous to this blessed country.

Thunder snakes are by no means common in Texas, and yet they are often encountered by prairie travelers, especially before and after thunder storms. Flashes of lightning and claps of thunder, which are so terrifying to bipeds and quadrupeds, seem to have the greatest charm and delight for these members of the ophidian family. Whenever a thunderstorm comes up these snakes have a regular picnic. They come crawling out of holes, from behind rocks and rotten stumps, and enjoy the fun while it lasts. Their nature is quarrelsome, their character fierce, and they are aggressive in a high degree, which qualities are remarkable in being possessed by a serpent that is both fangless and innocuous. Their markings are beautiful in the extreme. Alternate bands of black, white, and yellow cover the lithe body.

The black snake is so well known to all North America that it is hardly worth noticing him from this part of the world. We have two species in Texas, one which inhabits marshy places, ponds, creek bottoms, and shady spots, and another that lives in the mountains, among the rocks, and in the woods where dead, dry leaves are plentiful and young birds numerous. He is not a constrictor and he is not poisnnous. Nearly all striking serpents have fangs, usually loaded with poison, while the constrictors seldom if ever strike, preferring to affectionately squeeze their enemies to death. Green grass snakes which are perfectly beautiful in this latitude; bead snakes likewise, milk, corn, garter, and runners are entirely too common to discuss.

Coachwhips are remarkable in this country for their tremendous length and their surprising speed. The form of the reptile is elegantly slender, his coloring is of the most delicate beauty, and his constricting powers are scarcely even surpassed by boas, anacondas, or pythons. He is cream or clay colored, very much like the hard-baked prairie over which he glides, is very long in proportion to his diameter, and his scales are arranged in such a manner that they closely resemble the plaited leather of a whip. The movements of the coach whip are like chain lightning. Not endowed with poison, yet has he tremendous power of locomotion and terrible strength in his long, slender coils, which he wraps about and entangles the limbs in such a fashion, binding them to the body, and rendering his victim perfectly helpless. He forms his coils into a living lasso, which are capable of crushing almost anything within the deadly rings.

A Mexican warned me upon my arrival in this country to beware of the coachwhip as I would of the rattlesnake, for a friend of his, after chasing one for some distance and seeing it dart into a hole, seized the reptile by the tail and dragged it forth. Like a flash the snake threw itself on the man, enveloping him in coil after coil, and would have squeezed the life out of him had not my informer, who chanced to be near, caught it by the tail and unwrapped the coils. This is a very easy matter to do, for while his constricting powers are great, yet a child catching him by the tail could easily unwind his bands.

Only last week, while going through a prairie dog village a few hundred yards from this post, I saw a zigzag yellow streak darting across the ground, which proved to be a seven-foot coachwhip. I followed him at the top of my speed, but he led me a lively chase before I was able to overtake him. It was a neck-and-neck race for a few minutes, but at last I gave him a rap with a long stick I held in my hand, which produced an instantaneous crisis. He leaped upon that stick like a shot, and in less than a second was squeezing it with all his force. I dropped the stick and let him have a few minutes fun, after which I smashed his head with a stone and skinned him.

Rattlesnake pilots are a sure indication that the true rattler is somewhere in the vicinity. They seem to desire the company of their dangerous kinsmen, and by some people pilots are often mistaken for the true breed. They are in reality ground rattlesnakes, with the same diamond back markings, are slighly poisonous, have a short, thick, chunky, body, but no sign of rattles about them. There is another snake in Texas known as the pilot. He is also slightly poisonous, boasts large, yellow stripes along his body, and is covered with beautiful yellow zigzag lines on both sides.

As a rule, poisonous and non-poisonous snakes are eternal enemies. The most deadly serpent we have in America is the rattlesnake. The most harmless of ophidians are the bull, black and king snakes, all of whom will tackle and kill a rattler without the least hesitation. There is no more deadly reptile in the world, not excepting the cobra of Asia, the Haje of Africa, or the Fer-de-lance of Martinique than the terrible bloated rattlesnake of the staked plains of Texas.

A few miles north of this point begins this famous desert, and here are to be found the largest, most active, and most dangerous rattlesnakes in the world. Six feet is an ordinary length and ten inches a moderate circumference. Recovery from their venom is excessively rare. In August they become large, yellow, bloated things, and it is at this time of the year that the Apache Indians seek them out to obtain poison for their arrows. A deer's liver, smoking hot, is torn out and laid before the reptile. He is punched and angered so that he strikes it again and again, the morsel turning a blue black from the poison, even before the snake has finished striking.

This delightful morsel is then placed high on a pole to rot and decompose in the sun, after which it is brought down and the arrows stuck into it, they being afterward dried in the sun to retain the poison—a most cruel, devilish, horrible custom among the worst Indians on the continent.

AMELIE RIVES IN AN OX CART.

The Virginia Poetess Enjoyed the Holidays Distributing Blankets to the Poor.

COBHAM, Va., January 2, 1889.—The last sensation in regard to Amelie Rives Chanler has been produced by the news that she rode through the rural district in the vicinity of her residence, Castle Hill, in an ox cart. Doubtless this ride will become as famous as John Gilpin's or that of the Lady Godiva. It bears a likness to the latter, in that both Godiva and Amelie, young and beautiful, and stirred with compassion, ride forth to save their people in distress.

For some time past Mrs. Chanler has been dispensing charity to the poor around her as she heard of their need; but recently, 'tis said, she has sent for $200 worth of blankets and warm clothing, which she presented in person at this festive season from the body of this unique chariot.

Those who have seen Amelie Rives Chanler ca fancy her standing with her fair hair in her new found car of mercy, radiantly beautiful against the rough outlines of the cart, like a lovely rose blushing beside a rude hut, which serves as a foil to its beauty.

Perhaps she was nearer happiness, as she looked with moist eyes into the upturned faces around her, than she had ever been before. She is turning from her self-centered life to consider the woes of others. Surely this is one of the points on which happiness catches the light.

There are those who impugn her motives and accuse her of a desire for notoriety only in this new "fad." But while Thackeray teaches us to look for mixed motives in the actions of all, let us give to the lady in question the benefit of the doubt, and admire these generous deeds as done from a compassionate heart. Certainly these live acts are better than the dead words of "To all women," in which all is mere sentimentality except what is sacrilegious.

How she endure so slow a mode of progression as oxen afford, or the jolting of a springless cart after her soft carriages, remains to be told. But she is very much of a child in many ways, and would take this cart ride for the sake of a new sensation and for an innocent, childish "lark." She has litte variety in her quiet, studious, country life. Just before Mr. Chanler left for Paris she sent for a number of the colored people, and to the music of the banjo and the violin, played by two of them, the others danced, to the great entertainment of the spectators. She paid them liberally and sent them away rejoicing. Her usual exercise is taken on horseback, dashing at breakneck speed along the roads.

She is at present absorbed in writing a novel, and on this account declined to accompany her husband, although to travel in Europe has been one of the dreams of her life.

THE NEW RULES

Which Are to Govern the Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The civil service commission has prepared, and the president has approved, a series of rules which are to govern admission to and changes in the railway mail service.

Rule one extends these rules to all persons in the railway mail service, except the general superintendent and his assistant, classified under the provisions of the act of January 16, 1883.

Rule two provides thst the clerk examinations for admission to the service shall include not more than the following subjects: Orthography, reading, addresses, copying, penmanship, arithmetic (fundamental rules, fractions and percentage), letter writing and geography of the United States and especially of the state or railway mail division, in which the applicant resides, and its railway systems. The age limitations for examination are eighteen and thirty-five years, except as to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, having preference under section 1754 of the revised statutes, who may be examined without regard to age.

Rule 3 provides that the papers of every examination shall be marked under direction of the commission, and each competitor shall be graded on the scale of fifteen, according to the general average determined by the marks made by the examiners on his papers. The commissioner may appoint in each railway mail division as many boards of examiners as it may deem necessary for the good of the service and the convenience of the applicants; provided that there shall be at least one such board in each territory and not less than two in each state, except that the number may be limited to one each in the states of Rhode Island and Delaware. These boards shall conduct such examinations for admission to, and promotions in the classified railway mail service, and such examinations for other branches of the classified service as the commission may direct. They shall also mark such examination papers as the commission may direct. Unless otherwise directed by commission, papers of examinations for admission to the classified railway mail service shall be marked by the central board at Washington. All persons having preference as honorably discharged soldiers or sailors shall be placed upon the eligible list when they shall have attained, as such examination, the general average of not less than 65, on the basis of 100 as perfect.

Other competitors must have attained a general average of not less than 70. The register of eligibles shall be kept for each state and territory, the eligibles from the District of Columbia to be entered upon the registers of the state of Maryland or Virginia. The term of eligibility shall not be less than one year, and this term may be extended in any state or territory if the commission finds such extension to be for the public good.

Rule 4 provides that all vacancies in the service above class 1, shall be filled by promotion upon such tests of fitness as the postmaster-general, with the approval of the commission, may prescribe, except that under certain specified conditions, a vacancy occurring in a state or railway mail division in any grade, may be filled by the transfer of a clerk of the same grade from another state or division. Vacancies in class one are to be filled by certificates to the general superintendant, upon his request, of three names from the register of the state in which the vacancy exists having the highest examination averages. If, however, there are on the register the names of persons having the preference right of an honorably discharged soldier or sailor, such names shall be certified before the names of all other eligible of a higher grade. All appointments shall be made for the probationary term of six months, at the end of which time the probationer may be absolutely appointed or discharged, according to his record. It is further provided that there may be certified and appointed in each state and territory, in the manner stated above, such number of substitute clerks, not exceeding the ratio of one substitute to twenty clerks, as the postmaster-general may authorize, and any vacancies occurring in class 1, in any state, shall be filled by such substitutes in the order of their appointment as such, and the time actually employed by them shall be counted as a part of the probation.

Rule 5 authorizes, upon the requisition of the postmaster-general, and under certain other specific conditions, the transfers from the classified railway mail service to any classified postoffice and vice versa, and from the railway mail service to the postoffice department and vice versa.

Rule 6 reads as follows: Upon the requisition of the postmaster-general the commission shall certify for reinstatement in the grade or class no higher than that in which he was formerly employed, any person, who, within one year next proceeding the date of requisition, has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified railway mail service.

Rule 7 prescribes that the general superintendent of railway mail service shall immediately report to the commission, every change made in the service by appointment, promotion, discharge, etc.

Two important features of these rules are that reasons are required for every refusal to make an absolute appointment, and that for every separation from the service the cause of such separation must be reported to the commission. The reasons for removals, etc., have not hitherto been required. These rules were prepared by Commissioner Lyman, and were signed by himself and Commissioner Edgerton.

MERE GOSSIP.

The ostrich farm at Fullerton, Los Angeles county, California, now has 136 full grown birds.

It is said that nearly all the fashionable milliners and dressmakers in New York keep a stock of choice wines on hand "to relieve the fatigue of their customers."

Robert Bonner, a New York corresponden says, takes a special pride in the fact that he never gave or indorsed a note and never borrowed or owed a dollar.

Widow W. K. Vanderbilt instructs her butler to lay a different service of plate, glass and china every time he prepares the table for dinner. There are not 365 sets but there are enough to last a long time before beginning over again.

KATRINE.

O'er the moorland, calling, "Rover,
Cowslip, Snowdrop, leave your clover
While the shades of evening hover,
Follow home."

"Three you are, and four with Whitefoot,
Five with mild-eyed Jersey Brightfoot,
Making six in all with Lightfoot,
Bonnie Kine!"

"Onward with your treads so sprightly,
Tossing up your heads so lightly;
Were there ever cows so rightly
Named as mine?

"Now your herd-bells tinging, ringing,
Wake the songbirds into singing,
All a sweet contentment bringing,
Nearing home."

* * * * * * *

With rustic grace her way she winds,
Unconscious yet of what portends
And each stray kine her voice befriends
To lead it home.

While breaks the flood—in mercy stay her
From off the bridge that shall betray her,
Cans't none with kindly hand delay her?
There was Katrine!

Waters wrangling, rushing, bloating,
As if o'er their victim gloating,
On their breast a form is floating—
Someone's "Aileen."

Alas! to see her matted tresses
Lapping 'mid the watercresses,
Whilst the cruel wreckage presses
Naught between.

* * * * * * * * * *

Herds along the moorland treading,
Far from home their ways are threading,
And the waters swiftly spreading,
'Round them fill.

Wrangling, boiling, toiling, bloating,
Always gushing, ever gloating,
Lifeless now a corpse is floating
Past the mill.

No more the sweet home place of meeting,
Shall echo sounds of tender greeting,
[illegible] hear the bleating
Hushed and still.

—H.

TALMAGE'S SERM

ASDELIVERED YESTERDA
BROOKLYN TABERNAC

The Famous and Eloquent D
courses on the Subject: "Do
Pay?"—A New Year Sermon.

BROOKLYN, January 6.—[Specia
Tabernacle today the Rev. T. D
mage, D. D., preached a discourse
ject: "Does Religion Pay?" Th
hymn was:

My days are gliding swiftly by
And I a pilgrim stranger,
Would not detain them as they
These hours of toil and dang

The text was: "Godliness is profi
all things, having promise of the lif
is and of that which is to come."
4:8. Dr. Talmage said:

A happy New Year to one and all.

There is a gloomy and passive wa
ing for the events of the opening yea
upon us, and there is a heroic way
out to meet them, strong in God a
nothing. When the body of Cata
found on the battlefield it was found
vance of all his troops, and among th
and the best way is not for us to lie
let the events of life trample over
go forth in a Christian spirit deter
conquer.

The papers were made out, an
you have just entered into business
ships, and others of you take higher
in the commercial establishment w
were engaged, and others have ente
new enterprises, and there were last
these cities ten thousand business
You are expecting prosperity, and
determined, so far as I have anythi
with it, that you shall not be disap
and therefore I propose, as God may
this morning, to project upon your
a new element of success. You will
the business firm, frugality, patience
try, perseverance, economy—a very
business firm, but there needs to be o
ber added, mightier than them all, a
silent partner either—the one introd
my text: "Godliness which is profita
all things, having the promise of the
now is, as well as of that which is to c

I suppose you are all willing to adr
Godliness is important in its eternal re
but perhaps some of you say: "All I
an opportunity to say a prayer befor
and all will be well." There are a gre
people who suppose that if they can
get safely out of this
into a better world, they
have exhausted the entire advantage
holy religion. They talk as though
were a mere nod of recognition which
to give to the Lord Jesus on our way
heavenly mansion, as though it were
mission ticket of no use except to giv
the door of heaven. And there are th
of people who have great admiration fo
religion of the shroud, and a religion of th
and a religion of the hearse, and a reli
the cemetery, who have no appreciati
religion for the bank, for the farm, for t
tory, for the warehouse, for the jeweler
for the broker's office. Now, while I
not throw any slur on a postmortem r
I want this morning, and on the first S
of the new year, to eulogize an ante-m
religion. A religion that is of no use
while you live, will be of no use
when you die. "Godliness is profitabl
all things, having the promise of the li
now is as well as of that which is to c
And I have always noticed that wh
grace is very low in a man's heart he
great deal in prayer meetings about d
and about coffins, and about graves, and
churchyards. I have noticed that the hea
Christian, the man who is living near to Go
and is on the straight road to heaven, is full o
jubilant satisfaction and talks about the duties
of his life, understanding well that if G
helps him to live right He will help him to
right.

Now, in the first place, I remark that
ness is good for a man's physical health
not mean to say that it will restore a
down constitution, or drive rheum
from the limbs, or neuralgia fro
temples, or pleurisy from the side
I do mean to say that it gives on
habits and puts one in such condition
most favorable for physical health.
believe, and that I avow. Everybody
that buoyancy of spirit is good physical
tage. Gloom, unrest, dejection are a
with every pulsation of the heart, an
every respiration of the lungs. It lowe
vitality, it slackens the circulation, wh
hilaration of spirits pours the very ba
heaven through all the currents of life
sense of insecurity which sometimes
over an unregenerate man, or pounces
him with the blast of ten thousand tru
of terror, is most depleting and most ex
ing, while the feeling that all thin
working together for my good now, a
my everlasting welfare, is conducive to
cal health.

You will observe that Godliness induc
dustry, which is the foundation of good h
There is no law of hygiene that will
a lazy man well. Pleurisy will stab him
sipelas will burn him, jaundice will di
him, gout will cripple him, and the i
gent physician will not prescribe antisep
febrifuge, or anodyne, but saws, and ham
and yardsticks and crowbars and pick
There is no such thing as good physical
dition without positive work of some
although you should sleep on down of
or ride in carriage of softest upholster
have on your table all the luxuries that
poured from the wine-vats of Ispahan
Shiraz. Our religion says: "Away t
bank! away to the field! away to the
away to the factory! do something tha
enlist all the energies of your body, mind
soul." "Diligent in business, fervent in s
serving the Lord;" while upon the bare
of the idler and the drone comes down
sharp lash of the apostle as he says: "If
man will not work, neither shall he eat."

Oh, how important in this day, whe
much is said about anatomy and physi
and therapeutics and some new style of
cine is ever and anon springing upon
world, that you should understand that
highest school of medicine is the scho
Christ, which declares that "Godline
profitable unto all things, having the pro
of the life that now is as well as of that w
is to come." So if you start out two me
the world with equal physical health, and
one of them shall get the religion of the
Jesus Christ in his heart, and the other
not get it, the one who becomes a son of
Lord Almighty will live the longer. "V
long life will I satisfy thee, and show thee
salvation."

Again I remark that Godliness is good
the intellect. I know some have supp
that just as soon as a
enters into the Christian life,
interest goes into a bedwarfing process.
far from that, religion will give new brillia
to the intellect, new strength to the imag
tion, new force to the will and wider swin
all the intellectual faculties. Christianity
the great central fire at which philosophy
lighted its brightest torch. The religion
the Lord Jesus Christ is the fountain out
which learning has dipped its clearest draug
The Helicon poured forth no such inspi
waters as those which flow from under
throne of God, clear as crystal. Religion
given new energy to poesy, weeping in
Young's "Night Thoughts," teaching in C
per's "Task," flaming in Charles Wesl
hymns, and rushing with archangelic splen
through Milton's "Paradise Lost." The
ligion of Jesus Christ has hung
studio and in gallery of art
in vatican, the best pictures—Titia
"Assumption," Raphel's "Transfiguratio
Rubens's "Descent from the Cross," Clau
"Burning Bush," and Angelo's "Last Ju
ment." Religion has made the best music
the world—Haydn's "Creation," Hand
"Messiah," Mozart's "Requiem." Is it p
sible that a religion which builds such in
structible monuments, and which lifts its
sign on the highest promontories of world
power, can have any effect upon a man's in
lect but elevation and enlargement? Now
commend Godliness as the best mental disc
line—better than belles-lettres to purify
taste, better than mathematics to harness
mind to all intricacy and elaboration, be
than logic to marshal the intellectual forc
for onset and victory. It will go with Hu
Miller and show him the footprints of t

THE NEW RULES

re to Govern the Railway Mail Service.

GTON, January 6.—The civil service n has prepared, and the president ved, a series of rules which are to mission to and changes in the railservice.

e extends these rules to all persons way mail service, except the genintendent and his assistant, classified provisions of the act of January 16,

o provides that the clerk examinaadmission to the service shall include than the following subjects: Or, reading, addresses, copying, penarithmetic (fundamental rules, and percentage), letter writing graphy of the United States and of the state or railway mail division, the applicant resides, and its railway The age limitations for examination en and thirty-five years, except as to discharged soldiers and sailors, havrence under section 1754 of the reutes, who may be examined without age.

provides that the papers of every ion shall be marked under direction nmission, and each competitor shall on the scale of fifteen, according to al average determined by the marks the examiners on his papers. The oner may appoint in each railway sion as many boards of examiners as em necessary for the good of the nd the convenience of the applicants; that there shall be at least one such each territory and not less than two in e, except that the number may be o one each in the states of Rhode d Delaware. These boards shall con examinations for admission to, and ns in the classified railway mail sersuch examinations for other branches ssified service as the commission may They shall also mark such examinaers as the commission may direct. therwise directed by commission, paexaminations for admission to the railway mail service shall be marked ntral board at Washington. All pering preference as honorably discharged or sailors shall be placed upon the ist when they shall have attained, as mination, the general average of not 65, on the basis of 100 as perfect. competitors must have attained a genage of not less than 70. The register es shall be kept for each state and tere eligibles from the District of Coo be entered upon the registers of the Maryland or Virginia. The term of y shall not be less than one year, and may be extended in any state or terthe commission finds such extension the public good.

provides that all vacancies in the serhe class 1, shall be filled by promotion ch tests of fitness as the postmasterwith the approval of the commission, scribe, except that under certain conditions, a vacancy occurring e or railway mail division in any ay be filled by the transfer of a clerk me grade from another state or divicancies in class one are to be filled by es to the general superintendant, upon st, of three names from the register of in which the vacancy exists having est examination averages. If, howe are on the register the names of perng the preference right of an honorharged soldier or sailor, such names ertified before the names of all other f a higher grade. All appointments made for the probationary f six months, at the end ch times the probationer may tely appointed or discharged, accords record. It is further provided that y be certified and appointed in each territory, in the manner stated above, nber of substitute clerks, not exceedatio of one substitute to twenty clerks, ostmaster-general may authorize, and ancies occurring in class 1, in any state, e filled by such substitutes in the order heir appointment as such, and the time tually employed by them shall be counted as part of the probation.

ule 5 authorizes, upon the requisition of postmaster-general, and under other specific conditions, the transfers classified railway mail service to any postoffice and vice versa, and from ay mail service to the postoffice deand vice versa.

reads as follows: Upon the requithe postmaster-general the commisll certify for reinstatement in the class no higher than that in which he merly employed, any person, who, the year next proceeding the date of n, has, through no delinquency or had been separated from the classified mail service.

prescribes that the general nent of railway mail service immediately report to the ion, every change made in the service ointment, promotion, discharge, etc. appointed features of these rules are are required for every refusal to absolute appointment, and that for aration from the service the cause of aration must be reported to the com- The reasons for removals, etc., have by been required. These rules were by Commissioner Lyman, and were Commissioner Edgerton.

MERE GOSSIP.

rich farm at Fullerton, Los Angeles alifornia, has 136 full grown birds. hold that nearly all the fashionable nd dressmakers in New York keep a hoice wines on hand "to relieve the their customers."

Bonner, a New York corresponden s special pride in the fact that he never dorsed a note and never borrowed or ar.

W. K. Vanderbilt instructs her butt a different service of plate, glass and ry time he prepares the table for dinner. not 365 sets but there are enough to last a e beginning over again.

KATRINE.

e moorland, calling, "Rover,
p, Snowdrop, leave your clover
the shades of evening hover,
Follow home."

e you are, and four with Whitefoot,
with mild-eyed Jersey Brightfoot,
ng six in all with Lightfoot,
Bonnie Kine!"

ard with your treads so sprightly,
upon your heads so lightly;
here ever cows so rightly
Named as mine!

your herd-bells tinging, ringing,
the songbirds into singing,
sweet contentment bringing,
Nearing home."

rustic grace her way she winds,
scious yet of what portends
stray kine her voice befriends
To lead it home.

breaks the flood—in mercy stay her
the bridge that shall betray her,
one with kindly hand delay her!
There was Katrine!

's wrangling, rushing, bloating,
eir breast a form is floating—
someone's "Aileen."

to see her matted tresses
nd the watercresses,
the cruel wreckage presses
Naught between.

* * * * *

along the moorland treading,
om home their ways are threading,
the waters swiftly spreading,
'Round them fill.

boiling, toiling, bloating,
s gushing, ever gloating,
s now a corpse is floating
Past the mill.

place of meeting,
r greeting,
hear the bleating
Hushed and still.
—H

TALMAGE'S SERMON,

AS DELIVERED YESTERDAY IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

The Famous and Eloquent Divine Discourses on the Subject: "Does Religion Pay?"—A New Year Sermon.

BROOKLYN, January 6.—[Special.]—At the Tabernacle today the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached a discourse on the subject: "Does Religion Pay?" The opening hymn was:

My days are gliding swiftly by,
And I a pilgrim stranger,
Would not detain them as they fly,
These hours of toil and danger.

The text was: "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." I Timothy 4:8. Dr. Talmage said:

A happy New Year to one and all.

There is a gloomy and passive way of waiting for the events of the opening year to come upon us, and there is a heroic way of going out to meet them, strong in God and fearing nothing. When the body of Cataline was found on the battlefield it was found far in advance of all his troops, and among the enemy; and the best way is not for us to lie down and let the events of life trample over us, but to go forth in a Christian spirit determined to conquer.

The papers were made out, and some of you have just entered into business partnerships, and others of you take higher positions in the commercial establishment where you were engaged, and others have entered upon new enterprises, and there were last week in these cities ten thousand business changes. You are expecting prosperity, and I am determined, so far as I have anything to do with it, that you shall not be disappointed, and therefore I propose, as God may help me this morning, to project upon your attention a new element of success. You will have in the business firm, frugality, patience, industry, perseverance, economy—a very strong business firm, but there needs to be one member added, mightier than them all, and not a silent partner either—the one introduced by my text: "Godliness which is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come."

I suppose you are all willing to admit that Godliness is important in its eternal relations; but perhaps some of you say: "All I want is an opportunity to say a prayer before I die, and all will be well." There are a great many people who suppose that if they can finally get safely out of this world into a better world, they will have exhausted the entire advantage of our holy religion. They talk as though religion were a mere nod of recognition which we are to give to the Lord Jesus on our way up to a heavenly mansion, as though it were an admission ticket of no use except to give in at the door of heaven. And there are thousands of people who have great admiration for a religion of the shroud, and a religion of the coffin, and a religion of the hearse, and a religion of the cemetery, who have no appreciation of a religion for the bank, for the farm, for the factory, for the warehouse, for the jeweler's shop, for the broker's office. Now, while I would not throw any slur on a postmortem religion, I want this morning, and on the first Sabbath of the new year, to eulogize an ante-mortem religion. A religion that is of no use to you while you live, will be of no use to you when you die. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." And I have always noticed that when the grace is very low in a man's heart he talks a great deal in prayer meetings about deaths, and about coffins, and about graves, and about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living near to God, and is on the straight road to heaven, is full of jubilant satisfaction and talks about the duties of his life, understanding well that if God helps him to live right He will help him to die right.

Now, in the first place, I remark that Godliness is good for a man's physical health. I do not mean to say that it will restore a broken down constitution, or drive rheumatism from the limbs, or neuralgia from the temples, or pleurisy from the side; but I do mean to say that it gives one such habits and puts one in such condition as is most favorable for physical health. That I believe, and that I avow. Everybody knows that buoyancy of spirit is good physical advantage. Gloom, unrest, dejection are at war with every pulsation of the heart, and with every respiration of the lungs. It lowers the vitality, it slackens the circulation, while exhilaration of spirits pours the very balm of heaven through all the currents of life. The sense of insecurity which sometimes hovers over an unregenerate man, or pounces upon him with the blast of ten thousand trumpets of terror, is most depleting and most exhausting, while the feeling that all things are working together for my good now, and for my everlasting welfare, is conducive to physical health.

You will observe that Godliness induces industry, which is the foundation of good health. There is no law of hygiene that will keep a lazy man well. Pleurisy will stab him, erysipelas will burn him, jaundice will discolor him, gout will cripple him, and the intelligent physician will not prescribe antiseptic, or febrifuge, or anodyne, but saws, and hammers and yardsticks and crowbars and pickaxes. There is no such thing as good physical condition without positive work of some kind, although you should sleep on down of swan, or ride in carriage of softest upholstery, or have on your table all the luxuries that were poured from the wine-vats of Ispahan and Shiraz. Our religion says: "Away to the bank! away to the field! away to the shop! away to the factory! do something that will enlist all the energies of your body, mind and soul." "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord;" while upon the bare back of the idler and the drone comes down the sharp lash of the apostle as he says: "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat."

Oh, how important in this day, when so much is said about anatomy and physiology and therapeutics and some new style of medicine is ever and anon springing upon the world, that you should understand that the highest school of medicine is the school of Christ, which declares that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." So if you start out two men in the world with equal physical health, and then one of them shall get the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ in his heart, and the other shall not get it, the one who becomes a son of the Lord Almighty will live the longer. "With long life will I satisfy thee, and show thee my salvation."

Again I remark that Godliness is good for the intellect. I know some have supposed that just as soon as a man enters into the Christian life, his interest goes into a bedwarfing process. So far from that, religion will give new brilliancy to the intellect, new strength to the imagination, new force to the will and wider swing to all the intellectual faculties. Christianity is the great central fire at which philosophy has lighted its brightest torch. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is the fountain out of which learning has dipped its clearest draught. The Helicon poured forth no such inspiring waters as those which flow from under the throne of God, clear as crystal. Religion has given new energy to poesy, weeping in Dr. Young's "Night Thoughts," teaching in Cowper's "Task," flaming in Charles Wesley's hymns, and rushing with archangelic splendor through Milton's "Paradise Lost." The religion of Jesus Christ has hung in studio and in gallery of art and in vatican, the best pictures—Titian's "Assumption," Raphael's "Transfiguration," Rubens's "Descent from the Cross," Claude's "Burning Bush," and Angelo's "Last Judgment." Religion has made the best music of the world—Haydn's "Creation," Handel's "Messiah," Mozart's "Requiem." Is it possible that a religion which builds such indestructible monuments, and which lifts its ensign on the highest promonotories of worldly power, can have any effect upon a man's intellect but elevation and enlargement? Now, I commend Godliness as the best mental discipline—better than belles-lettres to purify the taste, better than mathematics to harness the mind to all intricacy and elaboration, better than logic to marshal the intellectual forces for onset and victory. It will go with Hugh Miller and show him the footprints of the Creator in the red sandstone. It will go with the botanist and show him celestial glories encamped under the curtain of a water-lily. It will go with the astronomer on the great heights where God shepherds the great flock of worlds, that wander on the hills of heaven answering His voice as he calls them all by their names.

Again I remark, that Godliness is profitable for one's disposition. Lord Ashley, before he went into a great battle, was heard to offer this prayer: "O Lord, I shall be very busy today; if I forget Thee, forget me not." With such a Christian disposition as that, a man is independent of all circumstances. Our piety will have a tinge of our natural temperament. If a man be cross and sour and fretful naturally, after he becomes a Christian he will always have to be armed against the rebellion of those evil inclinations; but religion has tamed the wildest nature; it has turned fretfulness into gratitude, despondency into good cheer, and those who were eard and ungovernable and uncompromising have been made pliable and conciliatory. Good resolution, reformatory effort, will not effect the change. It takes a mightier arm and a mightier hand to bend evil habits than the hand that bent the bow of Ulysses, and it takes a stronger lasso than ever held the buffalo on the prairies. A man cannot go forth with any human weapons and contend successfully against these Titans armed with uptorn mountains. But you have known men into whose spirit the influence of the gospel of Christ came, until their disposition was entirely changed. So it was with two merchants in New York. They were very antagonistic. They had done all they could to injure each other. They were in the same line of business. One of the merchants was converted to [illegible]. Having been converted, he asked the Lord to teach him how to bear himself toward that business antagonist, and he was impressed with the fact that it was his duty when a customer asked for certain kinds of goods which he had not, but which he knew his opponent had, to recommend him to go to that store. I suppose that is about the hardest thing a man could do; but being thoroughly converted to God, he resolved to do that very thing, and being asked for a certain kind of goods which he had not he said: "You go to such and such a store, and you will get it." After a while, merchant number two found these customers coming so sent, and he found also that merchant number one had been brought to God, and he sought the same religion. Now they are good friends and good neighbors, the grace of God entirely changing their disposition.

"Oh," says some one, "I have a rough, jagged, impetuous nature, and religion can't do anything for me." Do you know that Martin Luther and Robert Newton and Richard Baxter were impetuous, all-consuming natures, yet the grace of God turned them into the mightiest usefulness? A manufacturer cares but very little for a stream that slowly runs through the meadow, but a strong torrent that leaps from rock to rock, and rushes with mad energy through the valley and out toward the sea. Along that river you will find fluttering shuttles and grinding mill and flashing water-wheel. And a nature, the swiftest, the most rugged and the most tremendous, that is the nature God turns into greatest usefulness. Oh, how many who have been pugnacious, and hard to please, and irascible, and more bothered about the mote in their neighbor's eye than about the beam like ship timber in their own eye, who have been entirely changed by the grace of God, and have found out that "Godliness is profitable for the life that now is as well as for the life which is to come."

Again I remark, that religion is good for a man's worldly business. I know the general theory is, the more business the less religion, the more religion the less business. Not so thought Dr. Hans in his "Biography of a Christian Merchant," when he says: "He grew in grace the last six years of his life more than at any time in his life; during those six years he had more business crowding him than at any other time." In other words the more worldly business a man has, the more opportunity to serve God. Does religion exhilerate or retard worldly business? is the practical question for you to discuss. Does it hang like a mortgage over the farm? Is it a bad debt on the ledger? Is it a lien against the estate? Does it crowd the door through which customers come for broadcloths and silks? Now, religion will hinder your business if it be a bad business, or if it be a good business wrongly conducted. If you tell lies behind the counter, if you use false weights and measures, if you put sand in sugar, and beet juice in vinegar, and lard in butter, and sell it for one thing that which is another thing, then religion will interfere with that business; but a lawful business, lawfully conducted, will find the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ its mightiest auxiliary.

Religion will give an equipoise of spirit, it will keep you from ebullitions of temper—and you know a great many fine businesses have been blown to atoms by bad temper—it will keep you from worriment about frequent loss, it will keep you industrious and prompt, it will keep you back from squandering and from dissipation, it will give you a kindness of spirit which will be easily distinguished from that mere store courtesy which shakes hands violently with you, asking about the health of your family when there is no anxiety to know whether your child is well or sick! but the anxiety is to know how many dozen cambric pocket handkerchiefs you will take and pay cash down. It will prepare you for the practical duties of every-day life. I do not mean to say that religion will make us financially rich, but I do say that it will give us, it will assure us of a comfortable sustenance at the start, a comfortable subsistence all the way through, and it will help us to direct the bank, to manage the traffic, to conduct all our business matters, and to make the most insignificant affair of our life a matter of vast importance glorified by Christian principle.

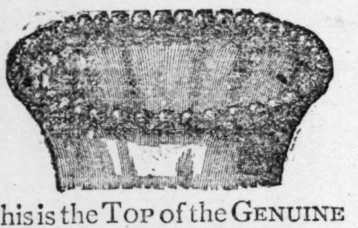
In New York city there was a merchant hard in his dealings with his fellows, who had written over his banking house, or his counting-house room: "No compromise." Then when some merchant got in a crisis and went down—no fault of his, but a conjunction of evil circumstances—and all the other merchants were willing to compromise—they would take seventy-five cents on the dollar, or fifty cents, or twenty cents—coming to this man last of all, he said: "No compromise; I'll take one hundred cents on the dollar, and I can afford to wait." Well, the wheel turned, and after a while that man was in a crisis of business, and he sent out his agents to compromise, and the agents said to the merchants: "Will you take fifty cents on the dollar?" "No." "Will you take anything?" "We'll take one hundred cents on the dollar. No compromise." And the man who wrote that inscription over his counting-house door died in destitution. Oh, we want more of the kindness of the gospel and the spirit of love in our business enterprises. How many young men have found in the religion of Jesus Christ a practical help? How many there are in this house today who could testify out of their own experience that Godliness is profitable for the life that now is. There were times in their business career when they went here for help and there for help and yonder for help, and got no help until they knelt before the Lord crying for His deliverance, and the Lord rescued them.

In a bank not far from our great metropolis—a village bank—an officer could not balance his accounts. He had worked at them day after day, night after night, and he was sick nigh unto death as a result. He knew he had not taken one farthing from that bank, but somehow, for some reason inscrutable then, the accounts wouldn't balance. The time rolled on, and the morning of the day when the books should pass under the inspection of the other officers arrived, and he felt himself in awful peril, conscious of his own integrity but unable to prove that integrity. That morning he went to the bank early, and he knelt down before God and told the whole story of his mental anguish, and he said: "O Lord, I have done right; I have preserved my integrity, but here I am about to be overthrown unless Thou should come to my rescue. Lord, deliver me." And for one hour he continued the prayer before God, and then he rose and went to an old blotter that he had forgotten all about. He opened it, and there lay a sheet of figures which he only needed to add to another line of figures—some line of figures he had forgotten, and knew not where he had laid them—and the accounts were balanced, and the Lord delivered him. You are an infidel if you do not believe it. The Lord delivered him. God answered his prayer as He will answer your prayer. O man of business, in every crisis when you come to Him. Now, if this [illegible] so, then I am persuaded, as you are, of the [illegible] that the vast majority of Christians [illegible] test the value of their religion. They are like a farmer in California, with fifteen thousand acres of good wheat land and culturing only a quarter of an acre. Why do you not go forth and make the religion of Jesus Christ a practical affair every day of your business life and all this year, beginning now, and tomorrow morning putting into practical effect this holy religion and demonstrating in your life that Godliness is profitable here as well as hereafter?

How can you get along without this religion? Is your physical health so good that you do not want this divine tonic? Is your mind so clear, so vast, so comprehensive, that you do not want this divine inspiration? Is your worldly business so thoroughly established that you have no use for that religion what has been the help and deliverance of tens of thousands of men in crises of worldly trouble? And if what I have said this morning is true, then you see what a fatal blunder it is when a man adjourns to life's expiration the uses of religion. A man who postpones religion to sixty years of age gets religion fifty years too late. He may get into the kingdom of God by final repentance, but what can compensate him for a whole life-time unalleviated and uncomforted? You want religion today in the training of that child. You will want religion tomorrow in dealing with that western customer. You wanted religion yesterday to curb your temper. Is your arm strong enough to beat your way through the flood? Can you without being encased in the mail of God's eternal help go forth amid the assault of all hell's sharp-shooters? Can you walk alone across these crumbling graves and amid these gaping earthquakes? Can you, water-logged and mast-shivered, outlive the gale? Oh, how many there have been who, postponing the religion of Jesus Christ, have plunged into mistakes they never could correct, although they lived eighty years after, and like serpents crushed under cart-wheels, dragging their mauled bodies under the rocks to die; so these men have fallen under the wheel of awful calamity, crushed here, destroyed forever, while a vast multitude of others have taken the religion of Jesus Christ into every-day life, and first, in practical business affairs, and secondly, on the throne of heavenly triumph, have illustrated, while angels looked on and a universe approved, the glorious truth that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life which now is as well as of that which is to come."

The great minstrel parade of Thatcher, Primrose and West will occur at twelve o'clock Tuesday. It will be something worth seeing.

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.



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TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Swift's Specific cured me of malignant Bloo Poison after I had been treated in vain with old so called remedies of Mercury and Potash. S. S. S. not only cured the Blood Poison, but relieved the Rheumatism which was caused by the poisonous minerals. GEO. BOVELL, 2122 3d Avenue, N. Y.

Nine years ago Scrofula attacked two of my children, and they were badly afflicted with the disease, which resisted the treatment of my family physician. I was persuaded to use Swift's Specific by seeing an account of cures in my county paper. The improvement was apparent from the first few doses, and in a short time my children were cured, and are still sound and well.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable remedy and is the only medicine which permanently cures Scrofula, Blood Humors, Cancers and Contagious Blood Poison. Send for book on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.
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Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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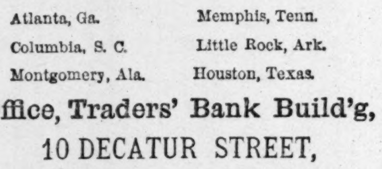

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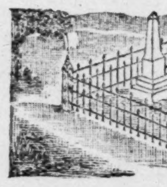

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS

Without injury positively removes Freckles, Livermoles Pimples and blemishes of the skin. Is not a wash or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. At druggists or securely mailed, for 50c. G. C. BITTNER & Co., Toledo, O.

J. R. HARRIS VS. F. ELLA HARRIS, LIBEL for divorce. In Fulton Superior Court. March Term, 1889. It appearing to the court from the return of the sheriff that the above named defendant can not be found in Fulton county, and it further appearing that said defendant F. Ella Harris does not reside in the state of Georgia, it is upon motion of Rosser & Carter, plaintiff's attorneys, ordered that service be perfected on defendant by the publication of this order in a public gazette in said county, as provided by law. This 1st day of December, 1888.
MARSHALL J. CLARKE, Judge.

Georgia, Fulton County.—Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court. I, C. H. Strong, clerk of the superior court in and for said county, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the order of court in the above stated case, as appears of record in this office.

Given under my hand and official seal, this December 1, 1888. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
eod6 jan 7feb7mar6 6p

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice, Atlanta, Ga., for week ending January 5th, 1889. Parties calling will please say advertised and give the date. One cent must be collected on each advertised letter when delivered:

LADIES' LIST.

A—Anna Abbott, Ida Adelsdorp, Sannie Adams.
B—Will Baker, R P Black, Rena Bunkley, R C Black, Lucy Brass, Matilda Brook, M L Barnes, Matsie Bronns, Lanie Birch, Jane Boyd, Georgie Bennett, Clara Bowman, Charity Burdes, Daisy Baines, Annie M Burke.
C—William Clark, N E Costner, Lee Cellar, Mary Carty, Isaac Casley, J A Crumley, Hennie Cardts, Ethel Crippen, Floor Clark, Florence Carr, Fannie Cuper, L A Cook, Bessie H Conklin, 2; Annie Carlisle, A F Caldwell.
D—Hattie Dougherty, Emmit Doorson, Emma Dean, T C Dison.
E—Jennie Evans, J S Ewing, Charles Louis Epps, Marya Flowers, Mary Flyn, Jessie Fambro.
G—V P Glover, Sylvia Gibbon, Susie Grace, Maria Geter, Mary Gorden, Lizzie V Griffin Minie Gillispee, Lena Grudner, Georgia Greene, E Gartrell.
H—Jennie M Hall, H Hawlein, H O Howell, G E Harris, Emnie Haskins, Emma I Haley, Catherine Hoy.
J—Manda Jackson, Cary Johnson, Maria Jeter, Janie Jones, G B Jones, End A Johnson, Agnes Jack.
K—Susie King, Sallie E Kennedy, Sallie Kimbrough, John Kelly.
L—Vida Lowe, Mary C Lee, M B Lipford, Mike Land, Julia Laxing, Duskey Lucket.
M—Susie Moore, Nellie McDonald, Millie McDonald, 2; Mollie Marable, Mamie McClendon, Norris Manins, Lucy Magee, Fannie Martin, Esther Montgomery, Flora Mitchell, C McLaughlin, Cora Marshall, Anna Marnach, Annie D Miller, Lizzie McCray, A Mills.
N—Tom Numan, N Narthans.
O—Mary Olen, W J Osburn.
P—Cornelia Pope, Elizer Parker, E B Pierson, Hattie Pierce, Mary E Price Maysha Per, Martha Perry, Nickels Peters, Sallie Partnedge, Sallie Peel, William C Poe.
R—Minnie Rivers, Emma Richardson, Carre Rosborough, John Richens, James H Robinson, Jane Roberts, Jennie Ramond, M Ryder, Louise L Rawson, S D Roberson.
S—W S Sims, Nellie Smith, O E Steele, S K Stamp, Morgan Smith, Mattie Smith, Lizzie Suffore, H K Scott, Georgia Savage, E H Smith, Y R Smith, Emma Sullivan, Ellen Smith, Clara Smith, Cornelia Scruggs, — Stoneker, Annie Sims, A M Smith.
T—Annie Troy, Lamar Thomas, Silvian Troutham, Rosey Thommust, Thom Tucker.
U—M A Upshaw.
W—Mrs Wright, Alice W Whitney, Collie Wright, Elizabeth Walker, Hannah Wright, Katherine Ware, Kittie Walker, Julia Ward. Lizzie Winshaw, Mary Williams, Maranda Wells, Sarah Witten, Lulu Wells, M A West, Elizabeth Wallace, T H Walker.
Y—Eller Young, Mary Young.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—Hugh Abercrombie, F L Allen, F H Anson, F C Austin, C E Allen, B A Auger.
B—Prof T K Burk, Thos L Brown, Seabon Boyed, S Biship, N C Barber, Nelson Brown, P E Brown, M J Barnett, Momal Belt, L P Bird John Barns, Jas M Brazell, Isom Baxter, Jas A Bashford, H T Boyd, G S Brewster, Henry Burdatt, Edward Brown, E M Brooks, D Brown, Danl Bickford, C E Blair, D K Brown, D B Black, W W Buckholy, B F Blake, Freddie Barnes.
C—Willie Canstref, W L Cook, W R Carr, Thos Collins, Dr T R Cooke, R H Carmichael, Newton Cates, J F Caristian, Joe L Clemmons, J C Chrothan, J H Carmichal, J J Cole, J C Coley, J T Collier, J Carroll, Joseph D Caroll, J J Coles, J H Calhoun, J H Chaslan, Julus Crone, J H Carlock, Henry Coek, Ed Cohn, D A Connor, C L Campbell, C G Copeland, Andy Cummins, A B Cay, A H Colman, J W Crozier, J B Churchill.
D—W R Dicson, W A Dees, W M Davis, W H Daniel, Preston Daniel, Louis Doude, John N Dunn, J M Davis, J W Daus, George Demans, Henry Dismal, F A Davis, Colie Daniel, C W Davising, A L Darnell.
E—Thomas Edwards, Joseph Edwards, J S Ethnoye, Geo P Erwin, Henry Eastman, A P Evans.
F—Dr Flighty, Jacob Foster, R P Freeman.
G—W D Garrett, Wm Green, Yack Ganis, R H Creen, R B Gardine, P Gilbert, Luler Grant, M T Goodman, J Goode, J D Garrill, Jack Glenn, John G Cunningham, J T Green, J W Ginn, George Gerlach, H G Grant, E W Giles, — Garfielde, Anchovy Guays, J L Griffith.
H—W H Hill, W Hercott, W J Halen, W H Calloway, W Y Holland, F W Ham, R B Harris, R J Hood, R Hank, Saml L Hape & Co, Nice Halinton, Louis Hecht, J R Haskins, Yulias W Howell, J F Hanson, J F Hildebrand, J F Handford, G M Hudson, H A Hunt, Henry A Hancock, Fred Harden, Captain Hunter, B M Handred, A Hirsch, J W House.
I—C M Irwin, 2.
J—Ed Jackson, 2; Robt L Jackson; Abe Jones, H L Jones, W J Jones, W B Jones, D P Johnson, T J Johnson, W J Johnson, M V James, Tom Jarson, J N Judson.
K—H C King, Abe Hitchens, Kay Kemble, James R Kirby, J F Kelley, J E Kathrer, J C King, Luther R Kennedy, Samly Kendle, 2; Robt King, Albert Kellan, Charles L Kitchens, F A Khyle.
L—Andrew Latimore, Aaron Lastin, B M Lions, A C Linson, C V Leecran, Henry Larence, G Lordly, Helevia Lamar, John T Land, J W Lewis, J P Lions, Robt T Lester, S Lucas, T L Lawton, W A Lain.
M—W B Marries, T A Morren, Thos Merechal, Thos Mullin, Robt Morgan, 2; N B Mathes, Rev N H Mathews, M McCutchen, J H Moser Jno Meder, J H Mitchell, J H Miles, J E Miller, J P Morgan, J H McEachen, Jas P Mohan, Jno McCauley, J F Mims, J B Maynard, J E Miles, J C McDavie, Jacob Moses, Jos May, Jas Monarch, Harry Moseley, Dr H H Mathews, Geo Mells, Geo McDowell, H Martin, Frank E Miller, 2; Chas Maddox, C Gordon Mauer, A B Milton, Arch Mapp, Mr. McGilden, Mr Moolenaar, J S McDowell, Jno Morris.
O—A O'Neil, Geo Oglesby, Milo Ollin, Tom Orbry.
P—A W Pondy, Dr. C A Parks, E D Patterson, Dr E L Parks, F H Petty, Edw Piane, Jas H Park, J C Penson, Jno Powers, L W Peeples, P J Pendleton, Press Pomeroy, R M Paty, R Pawnd, W F Powell, W A Palmer.
R—A Ransom, A M Rice, Chas Robinson, Wm Reed, E S Riley, Rev J A Rush, Jas F Rouke, Manuel Robinson, Luke Rellam, Nick Ranson, W S Rinchunk.
S—W W Stewart, Wm Spaine, Wm Silverhill, 2; W H Smith, Theo E Smith, T T Saterfield, Thos Stephens, T H O Shannon, S Schaffer, M W Sams, Miles Strojiers, L N Stevens, Louis Sanders, J M Senior, Judge Sims, Prof J P Spur, Rev J H Scales, Jno B Smith, Isah Spencer, Dr. J L Simpson, J R Stoner, I N Smith, Jonas Solomon, Rev Jas Stalley, H V Sevier, Gus Simmons, Geo O Smith, E S Summerly, E A Smith, Chas Simon, C Y Stewart, C H Stevenson, Mr Smith, B C H Simpson, Mr Stirdis.
T—A Truitt, 2; A T Truitt, B H Trabae, J C Towers, Coon Thomas, Carlo Torrance, Danl Todd, G L Taylor, J L Tacken, J L Thromer, S H Telier, S H Thomas, M P Trotts, S Tarpine, Sterling Thomas, Wm W Talbott, W H Freeman, T J Thompson.
V—A T Van Dyke, J C Vaughan, O F Vedder, W Vanzant, W C Verner.
W—W G Withers, W L Wade, W C Wright, Thos Wallace, R H Waters, R T Williams, S W Wallace, Paul H Waring, Lott Ward, Jno B Willis, J M Waggoner, James Wilkinson, J T Wimbish, J W Wright, Jas Williams, J B Williams, James C Williams, Geo Wilson, H C Williamf, Geo West, E A Walker, Geo Walden, Charles W Wade, Cal Westbrook, Capt Woodrough, B F Walker, Author Wilson, Dr B M Woodlin.
Y—Joe Yancey, Edward Young.
Z—Jimal Zander.

MISCELLANEOUS.

248 Wheat St, Broughman & A Kober, S R Jaques & Tinsley, Albert Thagraves, S W Travers & Co, Woven Wire Mattress Co, U S Medicine Co, Star Works and Jones, Secy B P O Elks, Smith, Forbs & Co, Southeastern Freight Agt Office, Sanchez & Gibson, Robt Pub Co, Missionary Baptist Institute, Mannon, Gamble Co, Kneval Company, International Pub House, 15 Jones St, Hubbard Bro Pub, Glover & Pressnel, Griffin & Son, Georgia Chemical Works, Executive Com Home Missions, Evans & Boyle Plow Co, Crescent Steam Laundry, Bloudell & Roup, Baptist Review, Box House, Boogs Matilda, Atlanta Pub Co, Chapman, Rooker & Co.

In order to have prompt delivery have your mail addressed to street and number.

J. W. RENFROE, Postmaster,
A. P. WOODWARD, Assistant Postmaster.

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Heart of Barley. New, unrivalled Cereal Food. Ask Grocers for it. Also Diabetic Flour. For circulars and free samples, write FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y.

KIDNEY and all urinary troubles easily quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Docuta Mfg. Co., 112 White street N. Y. Full directions.

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HODGE AND EVANS
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF PRINTING INK
ATLANTA, GA.

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY, MONDAY, JANUARY 7.
SEVENTH SEASON
OF THE ORIGINAL
"Bunch of Keys" Co.
BY C. H. HOYT,
Author of "A Tin Soldier," "A Parlor Match," "A Brass Monkey," etc.
MARIETTA NASH,
The Original TEDDY.
AND A STRONG CAST.
New Music, Costumes and Dancing.
Usual Prices. Seats on sale at Miller's

ONE NIGHT ONLY. AND MATINEE, | TUESDAY, JANUARY 8 Matinee 2 p. m.
Thatcher, Primrose & West's
MILLIONAIRE MINSTRELS

"It is doubtful if their equals ever existed."—New York Herald. "Take it for all in all we shall not look upon its like again."—Detroit Free Press. "Always the leaders, they have this season surpassed all previous efforts."—Chicago Tribune.

NEW FEATURES THROUGHOUT!
Unique, brilliant, costly! Skakespearean first part,
WILLIAM H. WEST AS ROMEO!

The following noted characters of Shakespearean drama: Touchstone, Dromios of Ephesius, Dromios of Syracuse, Romeo, Sir John Falstaff, Macbeth, King John, Othello, Benedict, Malvolio, Mercutio, Hotspur, Timon of Athens, Julius Cæsar, Hamlet, and heralds of the fourteenth century.

GEORGE THATCHER—Entirely new monologue.
GEORGE H. PRIMROSE'S "English Swell."
The greatest of all European novelties,
THE BROTHERS BYRNE!

The Clipper Quartet, Barney Fagan's $5,000 Challenge, Grand Review, Johnson, Powers and LeMack's original sketch; Our Balladists, Frederick Oakland, Al Hart, J. P. Curran, W. Henry White, Julian Jordan, James Dalton.
No increase in prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, January 9 and 10. Thursday Matinee at 2.
Gorgeous production of WILLARD SPENSER'S Popular Comic Opera Success,
The Little Tycoon.
ELEGANCE! REFINEMENT!
RICH COSTUMES!
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY!
⊲152 PEOPLE IN CAST⊳

The original and only company presenting the opera. Complete chorus and orchestra.
Prices: Admission as usual; reserved seats 25c extra. Matinee admission, 75c and 25c; reserved seats $1. Jan 6-tf.

Friday and Saturday January 11 and 12. | Saturday Matinee At 2 o'clock.
THE TALENTED ACTOR, MR.
THEO. HAMILTON
Friday night and Saturday Matinee, in the Great drama from Stevenson's famous novel,
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
As acted by him with great success in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with new scenery and startling effects; and Saturday night in the
Farmer's Homestead.
A charming domestic play from Tennyson's poem "Dora."
Usual prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.
jan6 9 10 11 12

GLASS BLOWERS
3 Whitehall Street, will offer the following
SPECIAL PREMIUMS,
as this is positively their
LAST WEEK IN ATLANTA

THURSDAY EVENING
the most popular young lady in the audience will be presented with a handsome glass shade of varieties, valued at $20.

FRIDAY EVENING
the homeliest gentleman in the audience will be presented with a large Turkish smoking pipe, valued at $12.

The above premiums to be decided by a committee composed of several ladies and gentlemen present on the above evenings.

BABY CONTEST.
Decided by vote of the audience during the entire week, commencing Monday afternoon, December 31st, and ending Saturday afternoon, January 5th, at 4 p. m. Two exhibitions daily—Afternoons 2:30 to 5. m. Evenings 7:30 to 9:30.

MODUS OPERANDI.
Each person, on entering the exhibition we be furnished with a card on which to write the name, in his or her estimation, of the handsomest baby in this city under four years of age. The votes will be counted every evening and the result announced on a bulletin. Voting continues all the week, and at 4 o'clock precisely the polls will close, votes counted and the prize awarded—a magnificent case of glass work valued at $75.

Admission 15c.
Each visitor receives a glass present. Remember this will positively be the last week.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$25000 TO LOAN ON ATLANTA property; sums of $500 to $10,000. Krouse & Welch, 2 Kimball house, Wall street. sun mon tues wed thur

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES. Thomas H. Willingham & Son, 4 East Alabama street.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON ARE AGENTS for estates and individuals who have money to lend on Atlanta real estate. We can lend any amount from $1,000 upwards. Office, 4 East Alabama street.

FIVE YEAR LOANS OF $300 AND UPWARD negotiated on Atlanta real estate. C. P. N. Barker, 31½ Peachtree. 1y

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—GEORGIA LANDS FREE OF ENcumbrance in exchange for Kansas City lots free of encumbrance. Address E. C. Kidd, Tallapoosa, Ga.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY HOME, 333 WHITEHALL ST.; large lot, good, large cottage, with gas and water, kitchen, servant room, stables and carriage house; $6,000, on easy terms. G. H. Tanner. jan6 tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CENTRALLY located drug stores in Atlanta. Good reason for selling. Can be bought right. Bromidia, box 415, city. 2w.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

LOST—A BAY MARE 15 HANDS HIGH, WITH short mane and short tail; she was last seen going toward East Tennessee shops. Reward for any information at 216 Whitehall st.

WANTED—CONFEDERATE BILLS, BONDS and stamps for cash. Send list (with date of bills. F. C. Sawyer, Beauclerc, Fla.

LOST.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD-RIMMED SPECTACLE in a bronze plush case. Finder will please leave at 85 Loyd street and get reward.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MALT, THE CHEAPEST COW FEED IN TOWN, every day at the city brewery.

TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SALE AT CONSTItution business office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO CHOICE CONNECTING ROOMS VACANT at the Belmont, 60 Walton st. 3t

BOARDERS WANTED—TWO OR FOUR GENtlemen can secure good day board at 34 North Forsyth street. Apply at once. su mo.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street. The best accommodations.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD in private family, near in; prices no object. Address "G. G.," care this office.

$4 TO $5 PER WEEK, 108 MARIETTA, ELEgantly located, newly furnished, piano in parlor, table unexcelled, satisfaction guaranteed.

BOARD WANTED—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want well furnished room and board with family that live well and have no other boarders. Address F. W., Box 476, postoffice.

BY YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, 2 FURNISHED rooms and board with private family. T., Lock Box 85, City.

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—TO LEASE A MODERN RESIdence. North side city preferred. Address W. T. Forbes, 135 Peachtree street.

WANTED—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, FIRST or second floor, both convenient, unfurnished preferred, without board, vicinity of St. Luke's church; reference. Address Eaton, care Constitution. jan5 2t

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE A STORE in a good location, suitable for groceries, hardware, etc. Address N Constitution. 3t

WANTED—TO RENT A 5 OR 6-ROOM HOUSE in good locality. Want Possession about February 1st. Address "Cash," care Constitution. tf

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT OR FOREMAN and two to five assistants, according to size and population of territory in charge. Foreman to select his own assistants, and to take entire charge of business, make collections, and superintend distribution of advertising matter, relative to the Monthly Installment Payment Department of the California & Southern Land Co., California Monthly Railroad Excursions, etc. $60 a month and expenses to foreman, and $40 to assistants. Expenses advanced and salaries paid monthly through our eastern office. Enclose 10c. postage for full specimen line of advertising matter and address Eastern Office California & Southern Land Co., P. O. Box 825, Cincinnati, O. no. 2.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, STENOGRAPHER (male); must also write good hand, and willing to do general office work; caligraph operator preferred. G. H., Constitution office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—MUST BE A YOUNG man, quick at figures, competent to keep a plain set of books, of good habits and character, willing to work for a moderate salary. Good references required. Apply at once by letter to Davis, Bro. & Seals, Greenesboro, Ga. 3t

WANTED—COMPETENT MUSIC TEACHER who can furnish first class recommendations and instrument for Fairburn High School; session to begin February 1st. Address E. B. Chapman, Fairburn, Ga. 2t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, must have good references. Address Business, care Constitution. 3t

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENT FOR THE state of Georgia to sell bottled lager beer on commission for a large New York brewery. Parties trading with groceries, hotels, saloons, etc., can make advantageous arrangements. Address, giving references, experience, etc., 'Brewers," care o William Young, 21 Park Row, New York.
Sun Tues Thur Sat Mon

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO ENgage in an easy, paying business at home; can work daytime or evening and make 50c to $2 per hour; sure thing; sample and complete instructions sent for 10c. Address, World Supply Co. Rutland, Vt.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEA, COFFEE and cigar salesman to represent New York house; only experienced men controlling a good trade and able to furnish unexceptionable references considered; liberal salary or commission paid to men of character and ability; all communications strictly confidential. Address Salesman, P. O. Box 2356, New York city. dtf

HELP WANTED—FEMALE,

WANTED—LADY, ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent, to represent, in her own locality, an old firm. References given and required. Permanent position and good salary. Address Supt. Manufacturing House, Lock Box 1585, N. Y. mon4t

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, APPLY 56 GARnett street.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND INDUStrious lady to give instructions on outside office through the city. None but an active lady and a good operator on sewing machine need apply. Address "Sewing machine office," care Constitution.

WANTED — TWO COMPETENT CHAMBER maids, white prefered; also a competent woman for the linen department. F. W. Jewell & Co., Rome, Ga. 3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPER OR companion by a young lady of best connections. References exchanged. Address box 632, Marietta, Ga.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS A REMINGTON typewriter solicits copying. Address D. V., 262 East Hunter street. Will answer all communications promptly.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WE WANT RELIABLE AGENTS TO WORK the Manhattan Life Insurance company, of New York. Apply rooms 8 and 9 Gould building, G. R. DeSaussure & Co., General Agents.

WANTED AGENS—SMPLE DOORCHECK sent free. Immense. Unrivaled. Sales unparalleled. $12 a day. Write quick. Brohard, Clarksburge, West Virginia. 6t

A GOLD BAND RING FREE. SEE OUR SAMple book of all the latest designs in visiting cards and agents' terms for 2c. Ohio Card Company, Cadiz, Ohio.

LADIES' COLUMN.

THE HANDSOME MILLINERY GOODS OF Miss Willie Simpson can now be seen at 71 Whitehall street, to which she has just removed.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED. Also Kid gloves at Phillip's, 14 Marietta st.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES,

FOR RENT—A SIX ROOM HOUSE AND LARGE lot on Whitehall street. Apply at 406 Whitehall street. 7tl

FOR RENT—4 ROOM HOUSE WITH LARGE lot, No. 50 E. Baker street, one block from Peachtree. Apply to S. W. Beach, cor. Loyd and Decatur sts. 1w

Furnished Rooms.

35 N. PRYOR STREET HAS NICELY FURnished rooms for rent; first and second floors, front and back; terms reasonable.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—A FIRST CLASS SASH AND BLIND factory, planing mill and lumber yard, consisting of twenty wood working machines, one hundred and fifty horse boiler and engine sturdivant drykilns. Everything new and latest improved, side track and every convenience for receiving and shipping. A complete plant. Admirably located at Bessemer, Ala., in the heart of Jefferson county, the richest and most flourishing county in the state. Applicant must have sufficient capital and thorough understanding of the business. For particulars apply to Berney Bros., bankers, Bessemer, Ala.

FOR RENT—TWO HORSE FARM CLOSE TO Atlanta. Apply this week to 80 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—CENTRAL OFFICE, ESPECIALLY suited for a professional man. Apply 17½ Peachtree street, room 8.

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE WITH RESIDENCE attached, corner Whitehall and Brotherton streets. Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES,

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND WAGONS, WILL exchange for lumber or cheap city lots. H. C. Peoples, 65 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN MULES AND HORSES will sell cheap. Apply 24 and 26 Decatur st Bates, Kingsbery & Co. 1wk

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE at 24 East Hunter street.

HORSE AND WAGON—NICE GENTLE PONY to exchange for lumber or small city lot, H. C. Peeples, 65 Peachtree.

MONEY WANTED.

$125 WANTED FOR 12 MONTHS AT 12 per cent. Gilt-edge endorser of note. Address Lock Box 207.

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wkytf

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Daily (Including Sunday) $10 00
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages) 2 00
The Weekly (12 Pages) .... 1 25.
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 7, 1889.

Blaine as an Office-Broker.

It is evident that Brother Blaine has received information to the effect that he will not be called on to control the new administration. He has rented, until next June, a suite of rooms in the new Hotel Normandie, and if there were any chance of his going into the cabinet, he could not have signed such a lease. No member of the cabinet, certainly not the secretary of state, could afford to cramp himself and friends in a suite of six rooms in a hotel.

It may be taken for granted, therefore, that Brother Blaine is reasonably sure that he will not form a part of the Harrison cabinet, and he has made his arrangements accordingly. Brother Blaine is now in Washington. He has no special work to do there, his friends say, but is merely trying to have a good social time.

On the other hand, it is hinted that the plumed knight, who is in the best of health and spirits, has gone to Washington at the invitation of that remarkable American genius, William Walter Phelps. The idea seems to be that the mere presence of Brother Blaine in Washington, as the friend of William Walter Phelps, will compel the new administration to come to terms and offer him the pick of the cabinet positions.

These matters are given out from Washington with great apparent seriousness, and the newspaper correspondents telegraph them broadcast over the country disguised as news. The truth is, Brother Blaine's visit to Washington, where he is to take up his residence, is purely a matter of business. At his hotel he has engaged a room to be used as his private office, and in this office he will transact his business in a way powerful, but not original.

Brother Blaine proposes to set up an office-broker's establishment, and it need not be said that no statesman in this country could make such a business more successful or more profitable. The correspondents say that if Brother Blaine's presence in Washington is not good for a place in the cabinet for himself, he will at once proceed to make matters warm for the new administration.

This will do very well for a threat, but there can be no doubt that Brother Blaine already knows his fate. He is well aware of the fact that he is too big an elephant for General Harrison to handle comfortably, and he proposes to do the next best thing—engage in the office-brokerage business. He is a hard worker, and there is no doubt that he could take advantage of his position in the party to make a good deal of money.

But it does seem to us that Harrison ought to find a place for the man who more truly represents the republican party of today than any other person.

ONE week from today the electors will meet in their respective states for the purpose of voting for president and vice-president. The result of these votes, though already known, will not be officially announced until the second Wednesday in February.

The Kickers.

...ain patriotic citizens of Boston have ...zed a Society of Kickers. There can ...loubt that such a society will fill a ...lt want. There is a wide field before ...e individual kicker is not much of a ... in society. He lacks power and in-..., and he is usually regarded as a nui-... efforts are not appreciated. He is ... growler, a grumbler and a crank, ... is probably open to every objection ...n be brought against him, and yet he ...y valuable member of the commun-...e shakes up the conservatives and ...s the progressive men from running wild. He jumps on impositions with both feet, and has little regard for the prerogatives of birth and station.

We wish the Boston Society of Kickers well, and trust that kickers in other communities, with an eye to increasing their usefulness through organization, will follow the example thus set. In union there is strength, and there is no doubt that such societies will be the means of doing much good.

Atlanta needs just such a society today.

THE Courier-Journal says that it is Sam Randall's backbone and not his face that has influence in congress. We may observe here that his renowned backbone has resumed business at the old stand.

A Remarkable Swindle.

The collapse of the Electric Sugar Refining company has brought to light a very queer state of facts.

About a year ago one Henry C. Friend induced a number of English and American capitalists to organize a company and buy his secret process of refining sugar by electricity. The company was organized and factories were built, but Friend would not allow anybody but his wife and a few ignorant workmen inside of the refining rooms. The company's stock rose from $100 a share to $600, when Friend began to unload. Then he died, and his wife disappeared. After this some of the leading stockholders decided to look into the secret process. Their discoveries made their hair stand on end. They found that not an ounce of sugar had ever been refined by electricity, but that Friend had palmed off on them sugar refined by the ordinary process and purchased by him in barrels from the wholesale houses. Friend and his wife, however, had succeeded in realizing $250,000 out of the swindle.

It is almost incredible, but the stockholders were kept in ignorance to the last. The way Friend caught them was to show them a large pile of brown sugar in his work room. Then he would request them to retire, and after a while he would open the door, invite them in and show them a pile of refined sugar. With such speedy and marvelous results before their very eyes numerous well-to-do people in this country and in England eagerly put their money into the enterprise.

It is the old story of fools and their money soon parting. When an alleged scientist comes along and proposes to set the river on fire, or turn pebbles into diamonds, or something else equally wonderful, people should not pin their faith to any secret process. If they are going to invest their money they should find out all about the new business, or they will be left in the absurd situation of the stockholders in the Keely motor, an invention which is worth just about as much as the electric sugar refining process.

CIPHER DONNELLY is stirring up politics in Minnesota. He has found that it takes figures to get into office.

IT is suggested that General Harrison's breeches are no bigger than Foraker's; but Foraker has a tremendous advantage in the matter of mouth.

The Death Penalty.

The humane example of New York in providing for the execution of her murderers by electricity may be a step in the right direction, but, if humanity is to be considered in a penal system, Italy is far ahead of New York—she has abolished the death penalty in all cases.

Italy's course is all the more singular because the Italians are a hot-blooded people, and murders among them are numerous and marked by a peculiar savagery. The abolition of the death penalty, therefore, has been determined upon, not because capital crimes are so few, but because it has had no influence in diminishing them. Practically this policy has been adopted by other European countries. There has been no execution in Belgium in twenty-six years; Prussia executed only one man between 1870 and 1880, although 558 death sentences were pronounced; of twenty-one recent death sentences in Sweden only four were carried into effect, and in France only fifteen out of 100 death sentences were carried out in 1884. Portugal, Holland and Roumania have abolished the penalty, and Russia is about to abolish it in all cases below the degree of treason.

Doubtless in the course of time this European tendency to adopt mild measures for the punishment of crime will have full swing in this country, but we are not ready for it yet. So long as our people in almost every state show a disposition to resort to lynch law, even when there is every pospect of a fair trial, and a sentence that will carry the prisoner to the gallows, we cannot expect public sentiment to favor imprisonment as a substitute for the hangman's rope.

Whether the European policy will injure or benefit society remains to be seen. It has worked unsatisfactorily in Maine and one or two other states, and for the country at large it would now be an impracticable reform. The American idea is that no murderer becomes altogether harmless until his neck has been broken, and as a rule it is a pretty sound theory.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER feels no better after New Year's than he did before. His bristles are still ready to be aroused.

ALL is not Felicity in Felicity, Ohio.

As Others See Us.

When there is a row in Massachusetts, and one or two men get killed, it is regarded as an ordinary criminal incident, and very little is said about it. But when such an affair occurs in Mississippi, or in any other southern state, it is a big thing, especially if the trouble happens to be between whites and black.

The recent disturbance in Mississippi has been distorted and magnified, not in the north alone, but in Europe. A few days ago a leading English daily contained the following cable special from New York:

> The relations between the whites and the negro population at the south are in an unpleasant and even dangerous state. Quarrels are frequent and violent. Much blood has been shed, and the disturbances greatly impede cotton picking and will probably cause much of the crop to be lost,

Now, this tremendous canard was the outcome of a little country feud in Mississippi. Its absurdity is made to appear in a very strong light when the New Orleans Picayune makes the point that it is as likely to affect the cotton crop as the deeds of "Jack the Ripper" are to influence the price of corn in London.

It is useless for us to protest. For many years northern newspapers and correspondents have been engaged in the work of prejudicing all Europe against us, and they are not likely to cease their efforts for some time to come. They have been so successful that it would perhaps be impossible for the south to offer inducements that would draw European immigrants in large numbers.

There is but one course for us to pursue, and that is to go ahead, developing this region to the best of our ability, and perpetuating the reign of law and order. In time a tide of immigration will set in from the northern and western states that will tend to still further Americanize the south. This will be better than an influx of Europeans, and we can afford to wait for it.

BROTHER BLAINE proposes to have as much fun as General Harrison during the next four years. The probability is he will have none.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

HERE IS A CHILLY bit of criticism from the Washington Post: 'Chapter XII of Miss Wenona Gilman's novel, 'The First, or the Second,' opens thus: 'Silas Winterbottom was a cold, stern man.' Miss Gilman's tautology is quite shocking."

COLONEL NORTH, A London millionaire, worth $60,000,000 gave a $10,000 ball, the other night, and invited the prince of Wales. The aristocracy turned out in full force but the prince was missing.

WE HAVE IN THIS country an average of 16,500 divorces annually. Something wrong somewhere.

SECRETARY CHARLES T. LOGAN, of the Ponchartrain Hotel company, of New Orleans, has gone to work in earnest getting up subscriptions. The hotel will cost $2,000,000. There will be 40,000 shares of stock, and subscribers will pay $2.50 a month on each share.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR on his recent visit to Breslau was shocked to see a transparency bearing the words, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land." He was so indignant that he made a vow never to set foot in the city again.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL says that if northern immigrants in the south were not treated more shabbily than the niggers, the race problem would have been solved long ago. The Journal should understand that we don't consider such outlaws as old John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, "immigrants."

THE CHICAGO HERALD calls attention to something new in the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain of the heathen Chinee. It says: "The Chinese are persistent and ingenious gamblers, and fertile in the invention of new games of chance. The New York Chinamen have just introduced a new form of gambling, which a paper of that city thus describes: 'The gamblers bet on the number of seeds in the orange, twenty being taken as the mean. It is 'even money' where there are more or less than twenty, and if the prayer is so disposed he places his money on that figure itself and wins three for one if there are just twenty seeds. The dealer gets 7 per cent commission. When the bets are laid the dealer cuts the orange and counts the seeds. Those who lay money on the right of the figure play for less than twenty; those on the left for more. Their money is not taken in case twenty wins. By a curious oriental irony the heaviest loser gets the fragments of the fruit.' The Chinese gambler is distinguished from his American brother, it seems, by his superior generosity. If the latter were running an orange game the loser would not get so much as the rind."

THE WHITE CAPS HAVE appeared in New Jersey. The other night they stopped a young gentleman and lady on the streets of a country town and notified them that they must stay at home and not go into society so much. The prisoners gave the required pledge and were released. We shall next hear of the White Caps waging war against decollete dresses and dancing.

EUGENE FIELD SAYS: "One of two things a writer must do: He must either read or circulate; 'twere better if he were to do both. If he does neither, he will surely 'break down'—he may grow fat and be heartier in body than ever before, but his ability to produce with his brain will be gone. He has run out of stock, poor fool! You may search history through and you'll not find a great author who 'broke down.' Mr. Shakspeare didn't break down; he replenished his mind both by reading and by circulation. Charles Dickens didn't break; he was not a reader, but he was a circulator; night after night he traversed London, studying human nature. Father Prout was a reader but no circulator; in the studying of literature he found that food and refreshment which his magnificent brain required. Victor Hugo didn't break; he improved with age. The big men have achieved bigness by conducting their intellectual affairs on sensible, practical principles. The fire that is constantly replenished will not go out until it is put out. The so-called literary men who gad and prattle about the waning intellectual powers of age are either those who have neglected or abused their gifts. With these creatures we have no patience nor shall we have any dealings; but to every young and ambitious author we give this golden advice: Disregarding all croakers, pay diligent heed to the replenishment of your minds; lay in stock constantly; read ten pages of what somebody else has written to every one you yourself write. Abide by this advice, and, though you live to be as old as Methuselah, you will never break or falter."

JULIAN HAWTHORNE IS always giving hints to those who write. Mr. Hawthorne himself has reached a point where he no longer has to write—he simply throws a bottle of ink in the public's face.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE has taken into partnership John W. Simpson, Philip G. Bartlett, John G. Foster and L. H. Cramer. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000. Mrs. Leslie proposes to start a branch house in London. Next month she will take a trip to California.

R. H. STODDARD'S recent article on Poe has caused a writer in the Chicago News to use some rough talk. Among other things he advises Mr. Stoddard to cease to blackguard his benefactor, and to quit reminding the public that he once enjoyed the honor of being called a liar by Mr. Poe.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Let's Have No More of It.

"This Bible will be raffled January 5th. 25 cents a chance."

These are the words upon a placard in a show window in a Whitehall street establishment.

Such a diabolical profanation of the Word of God! To thus take the only book which condemns wickedness and points the way to salvation and offer it as a prize in a questionable scheme of money accumulations, is grating upon the conscience of almost any man, be he saint or sinner! Are there not enough articles in the world to raffle without staining and polluting this holy book under the hellish rattle of the dice box?

Surely few men in Atlanta were abject enough to be abettors in such a scheme! M.

Solution of That Problem.

The dog runs fifty while the fox runs twenty-five, which brings the fox to the river and twenty-five yards ahead. According to the conditions of the question the fox will gain 150 yards in crossing the river, which will throw him 175 yards ahead of the dog when across. Hence to overtake the fox he will travel 175x2=350 yards beyond the river as required. Since the fox gains 150 yards in crossing and he swims two yards to gain one he must swim twice 150=300 yards width of river.

AUTHOR "THE WONDERFUL CALCULATOR."

WITH THE FUNNY MEN.

A Practiced Eye.

New York Sun.

Boston girl (in dime museum)—What is that lady's specialty?

Manager—She is the living skeleton. She is the thinnest woman in the known world.

Boston girl—Why, is it possible! She doesn't seem to be very thin.

A Clean Breast of It.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

Browbeating lawyer (to opposing witness)—Were you ever arrested for felony?

The witness (desperately)—Yes.

Lawyer—Aha! What was that felony?

Witness—Arson.

Lawyer—What building was it that you set fire to?

Witness—The ice palace at St. Paul.

Wanted the Best.

From America.

Mrs. Champignon—I wish to buy a thermometer.

Dealer—Yes, madam. How would this answer your purpose?

Mrs. Champignon—Is that quicksilver solid or plated?

The Peaceful Flowery Kingdom.

From the Norristown Herald.

There are no dime novels printed in China. This will explain why a couple of Chinese boys never arm themselves with an old pistol, a couple of sensational stories and a quantity of fine cut tobacco and start out for the wild west to exterminate Indians.

Harrison's Cabinet Constructed.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

"That's an elegant piece of furniture, ain't it?" said the furniture maker, pointing out his latest work to a friend.

"It is, indeed. Who's that for?"

"That? Don't give it away; I made that for General Harrison."

"The next president? That's handsome."

"Yes. I saw in the papers that he wanted a cabinet, and I've made that on purpose for him. I knew they couldn't make furniture anywhere but in California."

Journalistic Enterprise.

From the London Exchange.

Foreman—We printed this cut yesterday as a murderer, and today it's a wife beater.

Editor—Both bad men. Let it go in.

"But it's a portrait of A. B., the well known politician."

"Oh, the public won't know the difference."

"But A. B. will."

"Well, if he complains, run the cut in next week for an 'eminent divine.'"

About Decades.

From the Boston Globe.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Sun, which is proud of its uncommon accuracy in the use of language, makes a common mistake when it refers to the present year as "the closing year of the ninth decade."

The year 1890, not the year 1889, will be the closing year of the ninth decade of the nineteenth century.

The year 1 was the first year of the Christian era, and the first decade was not completed until the close of the tenth year. The year 1889 is the 1889th year of the Christian era, and the present decade will not be completed till the close of the 1890th year; that is, the 31st day of December, 1890. The tenth decade will begin on the first day of January, 1891, and end on the 31st of December, 1900.

It is a very common error to suppose that the present century will end with the close of the year 1899. It will end only with the last day of the last month of the year 1900, and the twentieth century will not begin until January 1, 1901.

It is just as well to be accurate in keeping the account of our transactions with Father Time.

A Bloody Massacre.

From the Philadelphia Press.

One of the most terrible, as it is also one of the most thrilling, tales that history has to tell is recalled by the announcement in the Scottish papers of Miss Edith Brydon's marriage in Inverness cathedral. This lady's father was the famous Dr. Brydon of the Afghan massacre of January, 1842—the one survivor who, wounded and faint and weary, after a most perilous ride, reached Jellalabad to tell General Sale the piteous story of what had taken place in the Khyber pass. They were 16,000—or, counting women and children, 26,000—who set out from Cabul on that ill-starred journey, and he was the only man who had escaped. Between the dark crags of Jugdullak the murderous Afghans had their fill of blood. The death trap ran with the gore of soldiers, camp followers, women and children alike, Dr. Brydon alone escaped.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOK.

Odds and Ends of News and Gossip Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

That Water Board Matter.—A resolution declaring vacant the place of Mr. M. L. Collier upon the water board will probably be introduced at today's session of the old council. This is done, as is well known, because of Mr. Collier's removal from the fifth ward, which ward he represents on the board. The resolution was, it is said, prepared yesterday, and is in the hands of Councilman Beutell, of the fifth ward. For the vacant place Mr. W. W. Boyd and Mr. J. S. Lester are mentioned.

The Supreme Court Draws Them.—Major A. O. Bacon of Macon, Judge John I. Hall of Griffin, Hon. Robert W. Berner of Monroe, and Hon. R. W. Patterson of Macon, came in on late trains last night. The supreme court is the power which draws them to Atlanta.

Off For New York.—Mr. L. J. Ellis, the popular assistant general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, left last night for New York, where he goes to fill the position of general eastern passenger agent with headquarters at 303 Broadway. Mr. S. H. Hardiwick, now eastern agent, comes to Atlanta. The change is made because Mr. Hardiwick's health will not permit him to remain longer in New York. He is well known in Atlanta, and will be welcomed here by many friends.

Department of Georgia.—It is more than probable that Georgia will be made a separate department of the G. A. R., instead of Alabama and Georgia combined, as has been announced. This is the desire of the Grand Army men of both states, and it is probable that Georgia and Alabama will be organized under different departments.

No New Developments.—"There are no new developments in the Cohen case," said Solicitor-General Emmett Womack yesterday. "I am just back from a visit of two weeks in south Georgia, but I have kept posted. Judge Harris hasn't yet rendered his decision in the Echols bail matter, and I don't think he will until Cohen is able to make his statement. Cohen is improving in health, both in mind and body, but he is not strong enough yet to make his affidavit."

The Hornet to Come.—An interesting rumor, and one that seems to be more or less a matter of fact rumor, is to the effect that the plant of the Birmingham Hornet has been shipped to Atlanta, and in the very near future the paper will be started under its old name, "The Hornet." It will be a weekly paper, and run upon the same lines here as in Birmingham. It will be remembered that the Hornet was the paper of which Tom Ellis was editor when he was killed by Detective Hawk Scarborough. W. B. Moore, who was manager in Birmingham, will be the manager here.

The two Causes.—Mr. B. F. Veal, of Stone Mountain, has been one of Georgia's most successful merchants and farmers during the past forty years, and now has enough of this world's goods and to spare. He was asked a few days ago for his views upon the condition of the south, commercially and agriculturally:

He said: "We are suffering from two causes, over-production of cotton, and extravagant living. I have for twenty-five years raised my own meat, wheat, oats, corn and potatoes; making a surplus of cotton and have been able to hold and always sell on a rise. I've made money. I have noticed that farmers who raise all supplies at home and cotton as surplus, have made money and are doing well, those who have raised all cotton have broken. Our people trade at the stores too much. They dress better than they are able and ride in buggies and carriages that they cannot afford. Farmers generally are one year behind and in debt and many two or three years. Too much cotton and too much extravagance.

The Horse Guard.—The Governor's Horse Guard will hold an important meeting at Concordia hall tonight. They will appear in uniform, for inspection of arms and equipments and drill, after which an election will take place for a secretary, treasurer, quartermaster, and an executive committee for the year. A committee on application for membership will be appointed.

The company is in good condition. There are fifty active and fifty exempt members, and a large number of honorary lady members. The honorary and exempt members are invited to be present tonight. The company was organized in 1883 by Captain John Milledge.

They are several thousand dollars ahead, and will soon have a parade ground.

Exceptions to the Rule.—Mr. George H. Primrose, the famous minstrel, spent yesterday with friends in Atlanta. The Thatcher, Primrose & West show was in Augusta Saturday night, going from there to Macon, where it shows tonight.

"Do you know what's a funny thing connected with this business of ours?" he said, talking over the successes and failures of the minstrel world. "There is not a famous minstrel now retired to private life who has any money at all. Look over the list and you'll find it is so. Some of the old timers who still stick to the business have some money, but most of these, and most of the men who have commanded big salaries for years, have not. It makes a fellow pretty blue to think of it sometimes."

But there isn't much room for any of the firm of which Primrose is a member to feel blue on that score. Primrose is quoted at over $190,000. He owns New York and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., property valued at $70 000. Thatcher has a beautiful home at Plainfield, N. J., while West has just completed a $60,000 home in Brooklyn. No wonder that show is called the millionaire minstrels.

A Mountain in Motion.

Territorial Enterprise, December 27.

A tremendous snowslide recently came down the northern face of Castle Peak, sweeping everything before it. Its track can be plainly seen from a point on Mount Scowden high enough to overlook the intervening ridge. Judging from the furrow in the side of the mountain it must have been a terrific affair. Starting near the summit, it multiplied in the taking of rocks and earth to the depth of maany feet. At the timber line it cut a path one hundred yards wide, and left not a tree standing for half a mile along the base of the peak. Where it finally stopped a young mountain of huge bowlders, and shattered the trunks of trees, many of them three and four feet in diameter, blocks a deep ravine.

Bright and Gladstone.

From the Pall Mall Budget.

Mr. Bright's personal reconciliation with Mr. Gladstone was, it is said, of a very touching character. He sent specially for a member of his family, who was charged to deliver his message to Mr. Gladstone, and tears started to the sick man's eyes as he gave his message to his friend of so many years and his leader in so many fights.

LOVE SONGS.

For The Atlanta Constituton.

I.

Over the wild sea foam,
  Into the starlit morn,
Unto some whispering home
  Of joys that are yet unborn,
In some far isle of the ocean,
  That dimples its sunlit cheek,
May the soul of Love's devotion
  Its own Nirvana seek.

Over the purple hills,
  Into the silent night,
Brushing the daffodils,
  Wild footsteps mistily light,
Life must fly with love,
  Fly on the wild wind's breath,
Lighted by stars above,
  Or Love is flown with Death.

II.

The pathos of a kiss,
  The sigh whose tender pain
Half parted thy fair lips
  And sought thy heart again.

The light in thy dark eye,
  Like the stars upon the sea—
'Twas all! 'Tis past, yet lives again,
  With its joy and agony.

Hope hath bowed his head,
  Love hath heard his knell,
In the music of one word,
  In the pathos of farewell.

—J. H. A.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

It certainly does take a yankee for luck.

Over in Huntsville a few years ago a Minnesota man by the name of Fuller bought a few acres of land and planted it in fruit. It was his intention to make Huntsville his home, and to do what he could to promote the fruit growing industry of that section of Alabama. His property was on the side of a hill, and shortly after he had taken possession he discovered what seemed to be quite a deep hole under one of the rocks. He began inquiring among the neighbors about this hole, and found that nobody had ever had the nerve to investigete it, but all seemed to think it might be a little cave in the side of the hill such as every hilly country furnishes.

But Fuller was not satisfied. He brought with him from the north that inquisitiveness which is supposed to be a characteristic of the typical yankee, so he determined to investigate this hole in the ground for himself. He did so, and on December 31st last, he sold this hole and a few acres of land surrounding it for $369,600.

He had discovered one of the most notable caverns in the southern states. This was Shelta Rock. It took its name from Mr. Fuller's daughter, Miss Shelta Fuller, who is one of the prettiest young women about Huntsville; and whether it is the name or just the yankee luck which brought the good fortune, it is certain that this hole has proved more than a gold mine to the man who discovered it.

The writer was so fortunate as to be one of the first to make an exploration of these caverns after the electric light had been put in, and other elaborate preparations for the reception of guests had been made. The main cavern is wonderful for its size, and it is said to be larger than any other one cavern in the United States. There are from it passage ways leading to smaller caverns and points of interest, and there is what seems to be quite a large lake, but which had not, at that time, been explored. The company purchasing it is composed of Iowa and Minnesota capitalists, and they contemplate the erection of a fine winter and summer hotel at the cavern, a dummy line from Huntsville, and many other improvements calculated to make the place an attractive resort.

Mr. Fuller's luck and enterprise have made him a half millionaire, and he will probably enjoy life in his own way, while the new company takes all the risk of booming the resort.

* * * * *

Big Jay Bird is nothing if not original. He is enterprising in the highest degree, and if there is any way to make a nickel, Jay is going to find that way.

During the past week he has been engaged in a decidedly novel occupation. One of the most lucrative sources of his employment is in carrying notes and running errands about town. Jay has been somewhat handicapped by not having fixed charges for certain distances traveled, so, in order to avoid this, he decided to make a personal survey of the city.

He began on Whitehall street, taking in from the railroad out to the West End line, and stepped off the entire distance so as to ascertain the number of yards between the cross streets. He kept account of each square and at night busied himself for several hours making a plat of the route over which he had walked. The result is that he knows the exact number of yards along Whitehall street. This same process was repeated on Marietta, Peachtree and Decatur streets.

"I have got 'em now," he says. "No more runnin' a mile fer a nickle fer me. Anything less than a mile I will go for ten cents, and a mile and a half for fifteen cents, but I am not going to run my legs off for nothin'. I can now tell exactly how much I ought to charge a man when he wants me to run an errand, and I propose to stick up to my prices."

Jay's plats form an interesting study.

* * * * *

Mr. J. J. Rosenthal, business manager of the "Little Tycoon" company, tells of some decidedly novel railroad trips which he has made up in New England.

Last season he was in advance of the "Two Old Cronies," in which the railroad fare per capita was thirty-five cents. This was in Massachusetts where the cities are very close to one another. For instance, in going from one city to another in one instance, the fare was two cents a mile, the two cities being connected by a ferry. Then in another city the four miles distant where the railroad fare was twelve cents, and so on.

Quite a difference between New England and the south in that respect. The "Little Tycoon" company, which will reach Atlanta this week, jumps from Knoxville here, nearly 300 miles.

* * * * *

Everybody who has read any of Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's beautiful stories, and especially "Unc' Edinburg's Drowndin'," will be pained to learn of the terrible affliction visited upon Mr. Page in the sudden death of his wife. The readers of "Unc' Edinburg's Drowndin'" learned to love "Miss Charlotte" who, as Old Edinburg says in his discussion of her, as she is introduced to the readers of the story, "Jes' stepped down fum the clouds and brought a bit of the blue with her." She it was who shaped the young lawyer's career and did so much to make him what he has become—not only a successful lawyer, but one of the shining lights of modern literature. She was his helpmeet in every sense of the word, and her death is a sad blow to this man whom everybody loves and admires.

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"There seems to be a great deal of activity in iron property both in North Georgia and North Alabama," said Mr. H. P. Buck, Colonel Buck's brother, who has been in the city for a few days. Mr. Buck is engaged in the iron business in north Georgia, and has just come from a visit to the iron regions about Tecumseh, Ala.

"I never saw anything to equal it," he continued, "the ore just sticks out in deep, rich veins, and there seems to be no limit to the quantity or quality. I believe that iron property can be bought cheaper today than it can at any time in the future, and other people seem to agree with me, for everywhere I have gone I have found the country nearly overrun by prospectors sent out from the north."

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Mr. E. M. Coghlin, a wealthy young business man of Ohio, is in the city for a few days on his way to Thomasville, where he goes to spend the winter. Mr. Coghlin although no politician himself, is the son of the Hon. Dennis Coghlin, who is one of Senator Payne's closest friends, and who has, for years, been a power in politics of northwestern Ohio.

"There is no use denying the fact," said Mr. Coghlin, "that we were all greatly surprised at Mr. Harrison's election. Things were pretty lively in Ohio all the time, and we reduced the republican majority very considerably. One of the most remarkable features of the campaign to my mind was the absolute certainty of victory which the republicans showed in the last two weeks of the campaign. This was shown both by their claims and by their betting. Up to within two weeks of the election it was a very difficult matter to get any republican to bet on Harrison, but after that several prominent citizens and business houses in Toledo, where I live, were sent money from New York with instructions to bet it on Harrison. The result was that Harrison stock jumped very considerably. Did you ever notice how close the republican estimates were to the final results? Take Brooklyn, for instance. Our people were claiming King's county by eighteen to twenty thousand. The republicans gave us, in their calculation, twelve thousand, and we did not get quite that much. Then the republicans gave us about fifty-six thousand in New York city, which was just about the majority which we got; so it shows that somebody or other connected with the campaign was mighty longheaded, and knew exactly what was being done and what might be expected. The democrats of Ohio were very much chagrined over their defeat, while the republicans were correspondingly jubilant. Of course every republican in Ohio is a candidate for something."

* * * * *

"The most marvelous thing to my mind about the presidential election and its aftermath," said an Atlanta politician yesterday, "is the remarkable growth of the republican party in the south since November. It would pay you to spend an hour in Colonel Buck's office any afternoon and note the men who drop in for a confidential chat upon the subject of local federal offices. I'll wager Colonel Buck has found a great many republican leaders whom even he never knew as republicans. Nine-tenths of these are candidates for some office in the gift of the president-elect and they want Buck's assistance. I have heard that upon several occasions the colonel has expressed some very decided views to these fair-weather republicans and I judge from some complaints I have heard that the men to whom these views were expressed didn't like it a bit."

The Only Colored Catholic Priest.

From the Washington Post.

Father Tolton, of Quincy, Ill., the only colored Catholic priest in this country, who has come to Washington to attend the council of colored Catholics to be held here tomorrow, celebrated mass at St. Augustine's church yesterday morning. He is thirty-four years of age, tall and massively built. He is a full-blooded negro and his face, which is rather copper-colored, is typical of his race. He is a native of Missouri, and while a slave was baptized into the Catholic church. Upon gaining his freedom he removed with his family to Quincy, Ill., where he was educated at the parish school. Upon graduating at St. Frances college in Quincy he was sent to Rome, where he studied six years and was ordained. "I encountered no prejudice whatever," he said to the Post reporter, "and after my ordination celebrated mass for four weeks in St. Augustine's, Rome, where princes and potentates worship."

"To what order do you belong?" asked the reporter.

"To none. I am simply a propagandist, and returned two years ago as a missionary to my old home, where I have succeeded in building up a church for my people and also have about 250 white people in my parish. There is no prejudice in Quincy, and I am treated with great consideration."

Father Tolton will probably remain in Washington about a week.

A Voice From Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A call appears today from the committee in charge of the movement in this city in aid of the maimed and disabled soldiers of the south. A national confederate soldiers's home has been esablished in Austin, Texas, and funds are greatly needed to care for the helpless applicants during the brief remainder of their lives. There is no thought of appealing for national charity. It is hoped only that men and women individually will remember and relieve the suffering. The south has done what it could with its straitened means and the burdens of regeneration upon it. But more help than the south is really able to give is sorely needed. In the extension of such help we gladly join. The scars of the war for the union have not faded out, but there is no bitterness in the hearts of the Grand Army of the Republic toward those with whom they fought, nor does any vindictive feeling remain anywhere in the north. For the future of our reunited country we hope that the fraternity of fellow countrymen will be declared and welded by magnificent acts in every state in the union. Here is one act by which the men and women of the bay state can show their feeling more strongly than by words.

Edison Explains Friction.

From the Pittsburg Times.

A gentleman who thought he knew a thing or two about electricity, and was doing his best to convince Edison that he did, advanced a theory about how electricity was produced. "Oh, fudge," said Edison. "Do you want to know how electricity is produced? Why, by friction, of course. It flies off a wheel as it goes round. What makes it fly off? Why, the resistance of the air. All the electricity in the air is caused by friction produced by the atmosphere as the earth turns round. When you get higher up there is no electricity, because there is no friction."

NOTES AND NEWS.

The author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird" doesn't have to listen any more. He made $100,000 by that one auditory effort.

George Ross, an old resident of Port Townsend, W. T., died immediately after the performance of the ceremony of baptism.

The church in Shaker Village, Canterbury, N. H., although built in 1792, has never been reshingled. The shingles are of heart pine, and were fastened on with wooden pegs.

In Russia last year 80,000 dram shops were done away with by law. But as Russia still has left one dramshop to about every fifteen persons, the subjects of the czar will not suffer for lack of vodke.

They couldn't imagine what caused little Johnny Martin, of Sioux City, to fall ill and die, but a post mortem showed thirteen marbles in his little stomach, where he had put them for safe keeping.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union of Alabama has decided that woman suffrage would only add to the evils of politics, and has formally declined to support any movement looking to that result.

An Ohio girl claims to have invented a process by which a barrel of oil can be converted into 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas. If the conversion doesn't cost too much the young woman has made her fortune.

Tramps confined in the jail at Creston, Ia., pounded a hole through the walls of the cell into an adjoining cell and drank nearly all of a case and a half of condemned beer which had been placed there for safe keeping.

The Scientific American says the great oil fields of the New York and Pennsylvania are rapidly becoming exhausted. The supply has fallen from 100,000 to 43,000 barrels per day. Search is being made for new fields.

C. M. Raymond has introduced roller skating into Australia, and the giddy pastime is just as popular a craze there as it was in this country four or five years ago. He also tried to inaugurate it in Japan, but the Mikado issued a ukase positively prohibiting the opening of a rink.

A Hindoo god is offered for sale in London. Its throne was at Delhi and to it female pilgrims flocked for more than a thousand years. It ceased to be an object of worship about the year 1193. The divinity is of gold, incrusted with precious stones and is set round with priceless gems called the "senni charm."

"ALMOST HOME!"

Last Words of Hon. Benjamin Harvey Hill.

Where moaning rolls the troubled wave,
Whose tempest-tortured waters lave
Life's furthest shore, his spirit stands
Half pausing on the crumbling sands.
Exultant words of triumph wrung
In joy from that long silent tongue,
He looks beyond the tossing foam,
And sweetly murmurs "Almost home!"

No more with woe and weakness cursed—
Disease and death have done their worst;
The dream of life is left behind,
Though near are hearts whose cords are twined
Around his own. Forgetful quite,
His kindling eye reflects the light
Resplendent from the radiant dome
Of heaven. He whispers "Almost home!"

All heedless of the winds that wail
Along the lone and shadowy vale,
And recking not the storms that sweep
The desert strand, or eyes that weep
Salt dews in bitterest anguish shed,
Blent with the death damps on his head.
Hark! Softly through the gathering gloom
The tremulous accents, "Almost home!"

As when among the shivering leaves
The parting sigh of autumn grieves,
So comes the plaintive, shuddering gasp,
And snaps in twain the golden clasp.
The boatman plies his muffled oar,
The bark glides quickly from the shore,
And from the faltering lips there come
The dying echoes, "Almost home!"

No more with pain or passion blind,
That kingly spirit, unconfined
by earthly fetters, bolts or bars,
Victorious mounts beyond the stars,
And wings its flight with undimmed eyes
Across the plains of Paradise,
In freedom evermore to roam—
Not almost now, but quite "at home!"

—Montgomery M. Folsom.

AT STONE MOUNTAIN.

MR. JAS. W. GOLDSMITH SUICIDES YESTERDAY MORNING.

Financial and Domestic Troubles the Cause. He Takes Thirty Grains of Morphine—The Stores to be Closed in His Honor.

Mr. Jas. W. Goldsmith suicided at Stone Mountain yesterday.

The affair is one of the most tragical and deplorable that has happened there in years.

He died yesterday morning at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Goldsmith is 65 years of age and was born and brought up in the town where he died. He married there and has for years been one of its most popular, public spirited and useful citizens.

The sad death was not only a loss to the town but a profound surprise.

Financial and domestic troubles are assigned as the causes of the deed. Mr. Goldsmith is a heavy dealer in cotton and guano and it is said that his losses within the past six or seven months have been heavy. In the cotton buying business he was connected with and agent for Maddox & Rucker, of this place.

It is understood that this firm are interested to the amount of $5,000 or more, though no definite figures were given yesterday. Within the past few days Mr. Goldsmith has been pressed for a settlement, and found himself unable to meet his obligations. He became very despondent, though no intimation was given that he intended to take his own life.

Saturday night Mr. Goldsmith was up later than usual and after he retired to his room was heard pacing up and down as if in thought or distress.

Later he blew out the light and retired.

Between five and six o'clock one of the household had occasion to enter the room. Mr. Goldsmith was lying upon the bed breathing heavily and all but unconscious. The alarm was given at once and a physician sent for.

Before the doctor could reach him the hold of the poison was too firm to be shaken off. Antidotes and purgatives were administered, but with little or no effect.

At seven o'clock he died.

Mr. Goldsmith has a son and other relatives in Atlanta. They were at once notified. His son, Mr. Hugh Godsmith, left on the first train, but two late to see his father alive.

The stores and public buildings at Stone Mountain will be closed today in honor of the dead.

A YOUNG GIRL.

Disappears from Stone Mountain and the Marshal Comes Here After Her.

Yesterday evening about seven, or half past, there was a meeting at the Globe hotel that might be classed as sensational.

It was between a young lady and a party from Stone Mountain, including the marshal of the town and Dr. Marshall McGee.

The young lady is Miss Josie Smith, an orphan, also from Stone Mountain.

Friday morning Miss Smith disappeared from Stone Mountain. She had been for some years in the family of Dr. McGee, treated as a daughter, and very popular with her young associates. For the past few months she has been at the home of Mrs. Tuggle, and it was from this place that she disappeared Friday morning.

As soon as it became known that she had left town Dr. McGee and others interested began a search for her. The nucleus for a theory was furnished by the fact that a young man, well known in Atlanta, disappeared about the same time. Investigation tended to strengthen the theory that the two had disappeared together.

But at any rate about 7 o'clock Friday afternoon the young lady walked into the office of the Globe hotel, just across from the car shed and asked for a room.

She was accommodated with a room for the night.

Next day, Saturday, in conversation with the landlord Miss Smith made arrangements to earn her board by working at the hotel, and was there yesterday evening when she was found.

In the meantime the Stone Mountain party reached the city yesterday afternoon and at once made their mission known to the police. Captains Couch and Wright assisted in the search, and about seven o'clock she was found as stated.

It is understood that in her statement to Dr. McGee and the officer, the young lady refused to connect the young man's disappearance with her own.

But the evidence of all parties doesn't exactly agree, and the young man is wanted.

SHE WAS POISONED.

A Woman Drinks a Plate of Soup with Strychnine in It.

Just after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Patrolman Bob Ozburn was walking along Broad street near the corner of Hunter, when he was startled by a cry of

"Murder!"

The cry came from one of the windows over the barroom at the corner of Broad and Hunter streets almost over the patrolman's head.

Going up the stairway, the patrolman pushed open the door and entered the room.

He saw a woman lying upon the bed in spasms, and two or three children screaming and holding to the woman's dress.

"Murder! Murder!" screamed the woman.

"What's the matter?" asked the patrolman.

"Poison," gasped the woman. "I've been poisoned."

Without waiting for further explanation the patrolman rushed out for a physician.

Under the doctor's treatment the woman soon became composed enough to tell her story coherently.

"That woman did it," said she. "She put the poison in my soup when I was out of the room. The children saw her do it."

The usual antidotes and purgatives were given, and after an hour or so the woman became easy, and at 11 o'clock last night was thought to be out of danger.

The poison it thought to have been strychnine. The plate full of soup was swallowed without the poison being detected and it is probable that the woman owes her life to the prompt and efficient treatment she received.

Her name is Ida M. Davis.

TWO MEN WANTED.

Will Wallace and a Negro Named Ben Jones Thought to Be Here.

Two men wanted in LaGrange are thought to be in Atlanta.

They are Will Wallace and a negro named Ben Jones.

Three or four days ago a negro brought two bales of cotton to LaGrange and sold them. It is charged that while he was unloading Wallace and Jones managed to get hold of the darkey's tickets.

They went with them at once to the bank and had them cashed. Then they hired a two-horse buggy and left town.

The cotton was sold for $90. One of the horses is black and the other a blaze-faced sorrel.

Wallace is about 24 years of age, light complexion, five feet, nine inches high, weighs about 140 pounds. The two men are wanted by W. C. & L. Lanier, of LaGrange. It is said that Wallace is wanted in Columbus also and for about the same thing, and it is thought that there is a previous charge against the negro in Newnan.

JOHN AND JULE WYLY.

They Leave Together for Birmingham this Morning.

John and Jule Wyly will leave together for Birmingham this morning.

John Wyly has concluded not to fight the requisition, as he first intended, and the writ of habeas corpus has been withdrawn.

Jule Wyly says he can prove that he came to Atlanta Thursday before the murder on Saturday.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and room moulding, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

Big minstrel matinee Tuesday afternoon. Thatcher, Primrose and West, the greatest company in existence.

THE LOCAL STAGE.

A Week of Excellent Attractions—Bunch of Keys Tonight.

Tonight this very amusing extravaganza will delight the theater goers. Miss Marietta Nash and the whole company are thus vouched for by the Philadelphia Star:

The "Bunch of Keys" that jingled so merrily amid the constant laughter of a house full of people at the Arch street theater last night is very different from the bunch first jingled here some years ago by Willie Edouin and Alice Atherton. Then it was recognized as excessively funny, but was not generally expected to outlast more than a couple of seasons. Yet here it is, apparently as popular as ever, and evidently including in its patrons many who have laughed over its absurdities in other seasons; and its popularity largely rests upon the fact that it isn't the same bunch of keys, that is, the ring of plot that holds them together is unchanged, and that is about all. Many of the "keys" themselves are new, and they are grouped in new combinations. But, after all, the popularity of such plays is mainly dependent on the abilities of the players. While many of the people heard last night were in the cast last season, several of the prominent players were new. Marietta Nash, as Teddy, made herself a favorite with the house by her singing, her dancing and the general piquancy of her mien and acting; while Mr. George Lauri, an excellent comedian, plays Littleton Snaggs, the amateur hotelkeeper, a part he has made his own."

Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels.

The announcement of the appearance Tuesday at matinee and night of this great organization will be enough to fill our opera house, even if they were only giving one of their old programmes. But instead of an old minstrel performance they present an entirely new entertainment, with new features throughout. It can be said safely that it is the greatest performance ever attempted by a minstrel company in the world. The company numbers over sixty performers, and everything is new this season. The company carries new scenery, new costumes and a budget of new jokes. A novel feature of this season is the Shakspearean "first part," in which all the members of the company are richly and correctly attired to represent leading Shakspearean drama. George Thatcher and George H. Primrose appear as Touchstone, and W. H. West as Romeo. Then, in this gallery of Shakspearean characters are to be seen the dromios of Syracuse and Ephesus, Sir John Falstaff, Othello, Benedict' King John, Hotspur of Athens, Duke of York, Julius Cæsar and Coriolanus. The members of the orchestra appear in armor, representing heralds of the fourteenth century. This has been generally pronounced to be the most brilliant and unique spectacle ever produced on the minstrel stage. The famous Clipper quartette have lots to do in the programme, and a feature of the entertainment is the grand review and drill devised and directed by Barney Fagan. This is said to be the most intricate and beautifully executed drill ever seen, and Thatcher, Primrose and West are prepared to forfeit $5,000 to any military organization in the world producing its equal. There are innumerable beautiful ballads, quartettes and choruses and some side-splitting comic songs. George Thatcher has made an immense hit with his new topical song, "I Hope It Won't Happen Again."

A sensational item in the programme is the latest and greatest European novelty in the Brothers Byrne, who were brought here directly from the royal aquarium, London, where they appeared over 500 consecutive times. This entertainment of acrobatic fun is entitled "A Carriage Ride and Its Mishaps," and "trick" furniture and a mechanical horse and wagon play quite an important feature in this act.

The Little Tycoon.

No American opera has ever attained such success as "The Little Tycoon," which is to be presented in our city next Wednesday and Thursday, and it will test certainly the capacity of the opera house. The people of this country are slow to recognize the merits of home literary and theatrical productions, and it is a high compliment to the composer, Mr. Willard Spenser, that his creation has by its intrinsic merit won its way to a high place among the standard comic operas of the present day. "The Little Tycoon" is an admirable satire on the tendency to Anglo-mania, and to fawn upon the nobility of other nations. The presentation is truly admirable, and the audience testifies its approval by constant and hearty applause. It is a remarkably bright and tuneful production, while the action is easy, graceful and laughable. There is not the slightest taint of pruriency about the dialogue, and the humor is as rippling and pure as the delicious melodies which follow in the most enchanting succession. It is refreshing to hear such an opera presented by a company in which all the girls are young and pretty, with fresh sweet voices.

The company is composed of fifty-two people, and brings a car load of scenery, stage settings and mechanical effects. The orchestra and chorus are complete and perfectly trained. As for the costumes they are very rich, the richest and most elegant ever seen in the south, and strikingly original.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

This famous drama, the realization in a living form of the strange conception of Stevenson, will be presented next Friday on our stage by an actor of well-kown merit, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, supported by a good company. Mr. Hamilton gives a version of the story much superior to the one in which Mr. Mansfield gained such a reputation in America and in England. Last week Mr. Hamilton was in Richmond, and the Dispatch in this one sentence expressed its appreciation of the performance:

"His rendition of the dual character of Jekyll and Hyde was admirable, and the audience attested their appreciation of his efforts by loud and prolonged applause."

Everybody will go to see the minstrels Tuesday afternoon and night. It will be a society event. The great Shaksperian first part in white face will be an especially interesting feature.

BISHOP TURNER.

He Has Very Little Trouble in Traveling on Account of His Color.

Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist church, said yesterday:

"I travel a great deal, and have very little trouble on account of being a colored man. I suppose the great reason is that I never push myself into places where I am not wanted. During the past fifteen years I have visited New York city repeatedly, and when there always stop at the United States hotel, near Fulton market. This hotel is conducted on the European plan. No objection has ever been made by anybody to my eating and sleeping there.

"Last summer during the presidential campaign I went to Providence, Rhode Island, on business connected with my church. Mr. Fisk, the prohibition candidate for the presidency, was advertised to speak in a mammoth hall which had been fitted up for a grand prohibition rally. I was very anxious to see and hear Fisk, and went to the meeting. The hall was packed. On entering the hall I was recognized and invited to take a seat upon the platform with Messrs. Fisk, Dickey, Bascom and other leaders of the prohibition party. Fisk spoke first and when he concluded there were loud calls for Turner. I made a brief speech which was well received. After the meeting I was invited to a magnificent dinner laid at the most fashionable hotel in the place. Two white gentlemen called for me in a carriage. The table was a very long one and the head of it was in the form of the letter T. Mr. Fisk and his wife sat at the head of the table, and I was assigned to a seat between two elegant ladies on their left. I was made to feel perfectly at home, and never in my life was better treated or more royally entertained.

"Not long ago I went into the eating house at Danville, Va., and was shown to a seat at a table. After awhile several white gentlemen took seats at the table. The proprietor came over and requested me in a polite manner to move my seat to another table. I did so without the slightest objection and finished my dinner. On my return trip I went to the same place to get a meal and was told that I could not be accommodated. I said to the proprietor, "How is this? I have been here often and this is the first refusal. I had begun to think that you kept a perfectly fair place." He was sorry he said said that he could not allow me to eat in his house, but would send a meal to the car, if I desired it. Under the circumstances I declined the offer and left the place. There was no bad feeling though. Everything was pleasantly done.

"I usually ride in the smoking car in the south and seldom have any trouble. Sometimes when the train gets behind and they are running for life or death I go back and sit in the sleeper, paying for the privilege. It is less dangerous you know to ride in the sleeper at such times, in case of accident. It is a rare thing that I am requested to move. On one occasion a brakeman came into the sleeper where I was sitting and said: 'This is not your car. Your car is in front.' 'Well,' said I, 'if you want me to move forward you must tell the conductor to slacken the speed at which this train is running. It is safer here than in the smoking car, and I don't care to run the risk of an accident while riding so near the engine.'

"No, I don't find much trouble in traveling at the south on account of my color, for the simple reason that I am not in the habit of pushing myself where I am not wanted, and it is not hard, you know, for a man of discretion to avoid places where his presence is not desired."

THE CORONER'S BOOK.

THE CORONER'S WORK AND HOW IT IS DONE.

Some of the Noted Cases of the Past Year—Crimes and Casualties Investigated by the Coroner.

There were more candidates for coroner at the primary than for all the other offices combined.

Everybody wanted to be coroner.

All of which is rather misleading to the uninformed citizen. You would think, may be, that the coroner has a sinecure—but he hasn't.

Begin September 25 and look at the record.

Back of all that—away back in February—was Henry Phelps with his head shot off by Bob Cloud on Forest avenue, and Dave Freeman shot dead in West End by Willis. Then Charles Jones, run over at Peters street crossing; Evie Ivy, the negro woman shot by Clark Wilson for picking blackberries on his land; brave, generous Tom Gresham; the dead body found in the sewer; Mary Campbell, the negro woman killed by her husband, Si Campbell; Charlie Price, killed at the new capitol with a hoe in the hands of Columbus Holton; Jim Henderson, killed by Brown in West End; Cresciengo Amorose, or Chrestophine, the Italian fruit dealer; Jim Hunt, of Catoosa, killed by Sully Moore, and fifteen or twenty others.

Begin September 25, when Henry Johnson was run over at the Peters street crossing. A rainy day, and the mangled body was left there for an hour or more until the coroner came. Then the body was put together while the coroner and the jury hoisted their umbrellas and the witnesses stood there in the mud and rain.

The coroner was there.

Three days later, September 28, the inquest was held over the body of Dave J. Francis. He was run over on the Georgia Pacific railroad track.

The next chapter is dated October 10—Remus Jones killed himself.

Then there were three on one day—a memorable day that was to the coroner and the newspapers.

The first one was about ten o'clock that morning, over the body of Annie St. Clair. She died drunk, and two or three half empty pint bottles were on the table by the bed where she was lying. There isn't a more pitiful sight on earth than that—a cheap furnished room, cob-webbed and smoke-stained, the bottles and that pale face witnesses of what had been—everything wretched and cheap and cheerless—no hope for the future.

The verdict was acute alcoholism.

The next inquest that day was over Thomas McHenry, 355 Decatur street. He had died drunk too, and the verdict wa acute alcoholism.

The third and last inquest that day was over the body of Isaac D. Haverly. The jury found "that deceased came to his death from acute alcoholism."

Three in one day—one woman and two men, and all three dead of acute alcoholism.

October 24 an inquest was held over the body of Richard Collier, 186 McDaniel street. "Natural causes" the verdict read.

Three days later C. C. Tolbert was run over on the East Tennessee.

November 7th an inquest was held over the body of Bill Jones, on Peters street. He died of heart disease.

The next was Charlie Ramspeck, who died in the station house. Acute alcoholism again.

Then an unknown child found on the steps at No. 12 Haynes street. It was criminal neglect.

November 10 Jack Foster, who was killed by the boiler explosion at the Bridge works on Marietta street.

November 17 was Clara Stapler, the female doctor. She died from indirect result of impure wood alcohol.

November 25 was Ernest Braswell. He died of strangulation caused by cold—a little boy.

Then December 5 Wash Baker, the negro that died at the stockade.

December 16, Mabel Hosmer, who was burned to death in a house of ill-famr on Collins street. She had gone to bed smoking a cigarette.

Next day the inquest was held over the body of Katy Findlay, another lewd woman. This was suicide—morphine.

December 26, the day after Christmas, while the fire crackers were popping, the inquest was held over the body of a negro child at the stationhouse.

That closed the record for '88.

The coroner's record.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

Interesting Reports of a Faithful Year's Work.

The annual meeting of the Second Baptist church was held at 11 o'clock yesterday, which consisted of reports of the various departments of church work for the past year.

The pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, as well as the congregation of this church must have been pleased at the gratifying results of the year's labor.

The report of the clerk of the church, which may be taken as an indication of the spiritual condition of the church, showed that during the year 1888 there had been received into fellowship by baptism one hundred and eleven members, and by letters from other churches ninety-two, a total of 203; dismissed by letter fifty-three, and by death one, showing a net gain to the membership of the church, during the year, of 149 members.

The whole membership of this church is organized into various departments of church work, such as Sunday-school, Young Mens' Missionary society, Womens' Missionary society, Young Ladies' society, Girls' society, etc., each of which submitted reports showing very efficient work.

This church supports two flourishing mission stations in the city, owning comfortable houses of worship for each and employing a regular pastor at one of them. Regular Sunday-school and other services are held at both of these missions.

The reports of the treasurer of the church, the treasurers of the mission fund and the benevolent fund, as well as the financial reports of the Sunday school and other sub-organizations within the church, presented an exhibit unprecedented in the history of this or perhaps any other church in the state.

The following is a condensed statement of the financial work for the year, showing the total amounts collected and disbursed for various church enterprizes:

The church treasurer	$5,947.57
The treasurer of the mission fund	2,250.00
The treasurer of the poor fund	248.00
The woman's mission society	544.95
The girls's missionary society	52.95
The young men's missionary society	1,072.40
The Sunday school	528.17
The Sunday school two missions	78.50
By special collection for the Brantley Memorial tabernacle, Baltimore	500.00
By special collection for the Southern Theological seminary	2,900.00
By special donation to home board	200.00
Making a grand total of	$14,292.54

The above does not represent the entire amount of money raised by the members of the Second Baptist church during the year 1888. Special collections have frequently been taken up at the regular Wednesday evenings' prayer meetings for the help of poor country churches or other Christian objects, of which no account has been taken in the financial records of the church work. During the past year, also, the members of Dr. McDonald's congregation gave him a complimentary trip of two months to Europe, the expense of which no record was taken. If all these voluntary expenditures of the members of this congregation had have been made a matter of record, as is the custom, and legitimately so, with some churches, the total amount of collections and disbursements of this church for the year 1888 would have exceeded $15,000.

After the reading of the various reports the congregation, on motion of Mr. Porter King, expressed by a rising vote their thanks to the treasurer of the church, Mr. Green B. Adair, and the treasurer of the mission fund, Judge John T. Pendleton, for the faithful and untiring devotion with which they had performed the laborious duties of their respective offices,

Congregational Church.

Dr. Sherrill at the church of the Redeemer preached to a fine congregation at the morning service. He took occasion in making the announcements of the day to most heartily indorse the movement now under advisement to establish a city hospital in Atlanta. He said that in the heathen countries it was not expected that the sick and afflicted would receive such attention. But it was a principal taught by Christ, and one that had been recognized ever since as the very essence of Christianity, to provide for the sick and unfortunate.

The sermon which followed was a plain practical discussion upon the "Christian Church." The believers relationship to the church and the duty of the church to believers.

Some churches made admission to membership, possibly too easy, while others made it too difficult. He thought that whoever truly repented of sin, confessed any believes were entitled to membership. And to whom the door of Heaven were opened, should always find the church doors open to them. He liked the custom of some churches to have the church doors open, ready to receive persons to membership at each service.

Communion service followed the sermon conducted by Rev. S. F. Sale, state superintendent, at which time quite a number were received into the church.

Thatcher, Primrose and West are the popular craze of the season. Their entertainment is patronized by the elite everywhere. Their receipts this season have been in excess of Booth and Barrett or any other show on the road. 5

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Park Commission Showing Improvements at Grant Park.

The sixth annual report of the Park commission will be submitted to the general council this afternoon.

The report, after reviewing the improvements made at the park and referring to the facilities for transportation afforded by the Metropolitan street railway, goes on to say:

The following donations have been gratefully received:

For shrubbery and flowers, Mrs. L. P. Grant, Mrs. E. E. Rawson, Mrs. C. A. Collier, Miss E. L. Howard, Mrs. W. D. Beattie, Mrs. J. A. Fitten, Dr. W. D. Bizzell, Mrs. C. W. Fox, Mrs. L. J. Hill, Mr. Pillsbury, M. C. McDade, Mrs. Goode, George A. Howell.

Birds and animals have been contributed by the following persons: I. N. Haas, three muscovy ducks; James Ormand, three muscovy ducks and a brood of ducklings; F. A. Clayton, one large alligator; Mr. W. M. Middlebrook, two tropical birds; M. R. Grantham, large hawk and a number of white rats; the daughters of W. J. Houston, twelve beautiful doves; Hon. J. B. Gordon, beautiful fawn; Robbin Adair, one pair of owls and a large hawk; M. R. Stoval, ground hog; J. N. Root, a red fox; M. McDade, lot of pigeons; W. A. Dow, Atlanta, one pair of rabbits; A. B. Hall, Mexican lizzard; Mrs. Thomas S. Powell, one pair of rare doves; John N. Scott, of Savannah, large alligator; Mrs. John W. Alexander, alligator; Mrs. Underwood, two Pekin ducks; J. G. Russell, large gopher; William Bender, two muscovy ducks; Master James Kingsberry, fine white rabbit; J. J. Lynch, fine South American monkey; Henry Wylie, horned owl.

Messrs. Robbins & Gaza have given the park a fine white marble vase.

The following war relics have been presented: Willis A. King, 16-pound shell; Rice brothers, twelve cannon-balls and shells; E. S. Cole, large collection of shot and shell; Mr. Rawls, lot of bullets; Dr. Fred B. Palmer, shrapnel shell and minnie balls; Clarence Moore, minnie balls; Rawson Oliver, skull from battlefield; Mr. Robbins, large shell; Dr. Fred B. Palmer, Indian curiosities; Messrs. Miles & Horn presented a dressed stone for completing the pedestal in Fort Walker; Henry Stevens, of Macon, through A. P. Stewart & Co., 120 feet of terra cotta inverts for gutters.

Woman's Christian Home.

The officers of the Woman's Christian association desire to return heartfelt thanks to the many people who have sent them donations during the month of December. Many friends have sent money or provisions, and all are most gratefully received. There are twenty little children in the home and ten adults.

MEETINGS.

Capital City Division No. 5, U. R. K. of P.

Sir Knight: Attend meeting of Capital City Lodge No. 33, K. of P., tonight at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of taking part in the installation ceremonies of the officers of the lodge. Full uniform, including helmet and plume. By order of

ADOLPH BRANDT,
Sir Knight Captain.

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION IN BAKING
—AND ALL—
MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE
WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR
FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO.
CHARTER OAK STOVE
612-618 N. MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

MARVELOUS RESULTS
LOSS IN SHRINKAGE OF MEATS.

Very few people know that the Shrinkage of Meats roasted in a close oven is from thirty-five to forty per cent. All meat contains seventy-five per cent. of water and only twenty-five per cent of solid matter, and the loss that is made in the roasting is made in the evaporation of the juice which is the VITAL PART OF MEAT.

Effect of the SOLID OVEN Door.
A TEN pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be REDUCED TO SIX pounds and four ounces of Roasted Meat, showing a loss of three pounds and twelve ounces of juice. While the loss is 37½ per cent of the total weight, it shows the enormous LOSS OF FIFTY PER CENT OF THE JUICE.

Effect of WIRE GAUZE OVEN Door.
A TEN pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be reduced to nine pounds and eight ounces of Roasted Meat, showing a loss of eight ounces of juice. While this loss is five per cent of the total weight, it shows the very small LOSS OF BUT SEVEN PER CENT OF JUICE.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LISTS.
EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
SOLD by CHAS. A. CONKLIN
uccessor to A. P. Stewart & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Artificial Stone Paving
—FOR—
SIDEWALKS, CELLARS, STABLE AND BREWERY FLOORS!
Improved Felt Cement and Gravel Roofing.
TWO AND THREE PLY READY ROOFING—WATER-PROOF BUILDING PAPERS—MOISTURE AND VERMIN PROOF CARPET LINING!
Estimates cheerfully given upon application.
S. L. FOSTER & CO.,
62 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
Oct 28d m

Assignee's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES, NO. — Ellis street, January 15th, 1889, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., all of the property assigned by the Piedmont Manufacturing company to the undersigned, consisting of machinery for making matches, match material for making matches, office and factory furniture and fixtures, scales, paper box machinery, paper boxes, match trays, packing tables, electric clocks, tool, seven tons of coal, two hundred pounds of wrapping paper, 1,000 pounds straw boards, nine hundred wooden cases, 1,485 yards webbing, 1,051 yards tape, 200 feet piping, water tank and frame; also a bond for title conditioned upon the payment of balance of purchase money ($1,125), the following described property to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, bounded as follows: Beginning on Ellis street thence running west along the south side of said Ellis street to a point on said street ten feet beyond the old soap factory, situated on the said lot, thence south at right angles from Ellis street, 73 feet, thence east at right angles to the line of Mrs. Flynn, thence north along the line of Mrs. Flynn to the starting point on Ellis street 73 feet. Terms cash. Purchasers to pay for papers.

JOSEPH FLEISHEL,
Assignee of Piedmont Mfg. Co.
jan 7 14

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Wyly & Green, Atlanta, Ga

HEALTH IS WEALTH

NERVE
DR. E. C. WEST
BRAIN
TREATMENT

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT is guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermaterrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
JACOBS'S PHARMACY, Sole Agents,
Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 25 d&w 1y

THE MITCHELL HOUSE
THOMASVILLE, GA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON JANUARY 10.
A most desirable Winter and Spring resort for Northern visitors in search of pleasure, rest and recuperation. For engagement of rooms, address
URIAH WELCH, Thomasville, Ga.
Illustrated pamphlet sent on application.

MARKET HOUSE COMMISSION.
Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1889.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the market house commissioners for the erection of a central market in the city of Atlanta, plans, specifications and location to accompany bids; all bids to be sent in by noon, the first day of February, 1889. The contract which may be made will be in conformity to the specifications and the accepted proposal. The right is reserved, however, to reject any and all bids.

JOHN R. GRAMLING, Chairman.
dtil feb1 GEORGE B. FORBES, Secretary.

AUCTION.

NEWSPAPER and JOB PRINTING OUTFIT For Sale at AUCTION On January the 8th, 1889.

N. R. FOWLER.......... AUCTIONEER.

On January 8, 1889, at 10 a. m., will be sold to the highest bidder the entire outfit of the late EVENING CAPITOL COMPANY. Let every newspaper man be present. There will be big bargains.

Nearly all of this material has been in use for only a year, and was the best of each kind when purchased. It has been carefully used and is as good as new.

This is your time to secure a splendid plant for newspaper and job printing. There are only two daily papers in Atlanta of 70,000 population. The field is ripe for another daily, and one with reasonable capital would prosper from the start.

The building now used, which can be rented at a reasonable price, is admirably fitted up for the work. There are several advertising contracts and other perquisites belonging to the Capitol, which, as a paper, had many friends and few enemies. These can be secured. There is money in it, and a better or more profitable field does not open anywhere.

The auction sale takes place at the building, 47 South Broad, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 8th day of January, 1889. DON'T FORGET THE DATE. Sold under the power in the deed of assignment to undersigned. Terms cash.

Thomas L. Bishop, Assignee.

Lawyer's Attention.

THE PAMPHLET OF HEAD-NOTES
Of the Supreme Court Decisions,
RENDERED DURING THE MARCH TERM,
Is now ready and will be sent upon receipt of One Dollar to any address.
W. J. CAMPBELL
Manager,
Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga.
dt

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the board of education until 12 o'clock January 23d, 1889, for the erection of the Fifth Ward Grammar School building. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects.

Contractors will make their proposals with and without the Smead System of heating and ventilation, or with any other well established system.

D. BEATIE, Ch'm'n Building Committee.
sun wed

Partnership Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SONS Ike A. and Louis, into partnership with me. We will continue a general paper and paper stock business under the style of

"HIRSHBERG PAPER CO."

The above new firm assumes all liabilities, and all accounts due the old firm are payable to them.

Thanking my friends and former patrons for past favors and hoping for a continuance of the same, I remain, Respectfully, J. HIRSHBERG.

LAGER BEER.

CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN, Prest. JNO. GOETZ, Jr., Sec'y. JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice Prest WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Supt

The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Capacity 350,000 Barrels Yearly.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF
LAGER BEER.
For Sale Everywhere in Atlanta.

Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade of imported and domestic hops and malt, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a genuine and pure old lager; does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being absolutely free from all adulterations is invariably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the convalescent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world.

MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate.

J. H. Spilman, Atlanta Agent
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

BOOTS! SHOES! SLIPPERS!
JOHN M. MOORE
No. 33 Peachtree Street.
MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FOOTWEAR.
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION.
TELEPHONE 177.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue to the very Marrow Bones. Give it one trial and be convinced! It banishes all pain instantly. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Swellings Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons, Bites and Poisonous Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lame Back and every AILMENT that can be cured by an OUTWARD APPLICATION!! Ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep, such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Hollow Horn, Grub and Hoof Disease in Cattle, Scratches in Horses and Mules, Wind Galls, Sprains, Spavins, Swinney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Soreness, Diseased Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Galls, Blotches, Skin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable by external application, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is Matchless. *Rub it in very thoroughly.*

Thus the "Mustang" conquers pain, Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville..........6 40 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Memphis ....12 15 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cincinnati 12 33 am	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Hot Springs and Asheville....... 7 00 am
*No. 11, from Cincinnati and Nashville. 2 22 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.......... 2 37 pm
*No. 16, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville .... 9 20 pm	*No. 15, for Macon .... 7 50 am
*No. 15, from New York, Knoxville and Alabama points.... 6 45 am	*No. 16, for Knoxville, Asheville and Chattanooga.........10 10 pm
*No. 12, from Macon ....12 05 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.........12 43 am

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

*No. 3, fast express, from Waycross, Albany, Savannah and Macon, ... 6 40 am	*No. 2, for Macon, Savannah, Eufaula and Albany.............. 6 50 am
No. 15, accommodation from Griffin.... 7 25 am	*No. 14, for Macon, ... 9 10 am
‡No. 17, special Sunday accommodation from Griffin......... 7 35 am	*No. 12, for Macon and Columbus, Albany and Eufaula .... 2 15 pm
*No. 11, from Macon, ... 1 10 pm	‡No. 18, special Sunday accommodation for Griffin.......... 3 00 pm
No. 19, accommodation from Hapeville, 1 45 pm	*No. 4, fast express for Savannah, Albany, Waycross and Brunswick .... 7 15 pm
*No. 1, through express from Savannah and Macon .... 5 40 pm	No. 20, accommodation for Hapeville...12 01 pm
*No. 13, from Eufaula, Albany and Macon, ... 9 ?0 pm	

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*... 6 32 am	To Cha'tan'oga*. 7 50 am
From Marietta... 8 35 am	To Marietta.'....11 45 am
From Rome.......11 05 am	To Chat'ano'ga*. 1 35 pm
From Chat'ga..* 1 45 pm	To Rome............ 3 45 pm
From Marietta... 2 58 pm	To Marietta........ 4 40 pm
From Chat'ga*.. 6 37 pm	To Chat'ano'ga*.. 5 55 pm
From Chat'ga*..11 13 pm	To Chat'ano,ga*.11 15 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*.. 6 50 am	To Selma........... 1 20 pm
From West Poi't..10 30 am	To West Point.... 4 10 pm
From Selma...... 6 00 pm	To Montg'm'ry...11 30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*... 6 30 am	To Augusta*....... 8 00 am
From Covin't'n*.. 7 55 am	To Decatur......... 8 55 am
From Decatur....10 15 am	To Clarkston....12 10 pm
From Augusta*.. 1 00 pm	To Augusta*........ 2 45 pm
From Clarkst'n... 2 20 pm	To Covington...... 6 20 pm
From Augusta*.. 5 45 pm	To Augusta*..... 11 15 pm
From Decatur..... 4 45 am	To Decatur......... 3 45 pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Lula......... 8 00 am	To Washington..* 7 10 am
From Was'ing'*.11 00 am	To Athens.......... 4 30 pm
From Was'ing'*.. 9 40 pm	To Washington*. 6 15 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From Stark'ille*. 6 40 am	To Birm'gham*.. 1 05 pm
From Tal'poosa... 9 30 am	To Tallapoosa... 5 00 pm
From Birm'm*... 5 32 pm	To Starkville*....11 00 pm

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv Atlanta.........12 10 pm	Lv Clarkston....... 1 25 pm
Lv Decatur.........12 42 pm	Lv Decatur.......... 1 48 pm
Ar Clarkston.......12 57 pm	Ar Atlanta.......... 2 20 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley 9 50 am and 10 30 pm	To Fort Valley 3 30 pm and 8 45 am

*Daily—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

W. H. Patterson,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER,
24 South Pryor Street.

A choice line of investments on hand. An ample supply of money in hand for first-class mortgage loans at reasonable rates. Orders for the purchase or sale of securities on the New York Stock Exchange, for cash or on margin, taken. Investment securities bought and sold.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 13 & 15 BROAD ST., N. Y.
—MEMBERS OF THE—
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Transactions made at any of the above Exchanges and carried on margin for customers when desired. Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

THE MAGIC CITY,
TALLAPOOSA, GA.

For all information address, JAMES COSGROVE, Jr., Real Estate Agent, Bond and Stocks Broker, box 70, Tallapoosa, Ga. sat sun wed 1m fin col

The Tolleson Commission Co.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND BONDS

OLIVER C. FULLER
JONES AND FULLER
STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS,
26 West Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Undivided Profits,
$375,000.

Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

S. H. PHELAN & CO.,
Brokers and Commission Merchants,
14 E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE EXECUTION OF orders for the purchase and sale of contracts for future delivery in cotton, grain and provisions, coffee, petroleum and stocks.

Having direct and private wires, our facilities for the execution of orders are unequalled.

Daily market report forwarded free on application. 1 yr

BONDS FOR SALE.
Atlanta City 6 per cent due 1914.
Georgia Railroad 6 per cent, due 1897.
Ga. Souther & Florida R. R. 6 per cent, due 1927.
STOCKS FOR SALE
stock.
ion stock.
STOCKS WANTED

F. W. MILER & CO.,
Stock and Money Brokers, No. 24 E. Alabama Street.

JOHN H. and A. L. JAMES,
—BANKERS.—

CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLlars. Loans money, buys and sells exchange, pays 6 per cent interest on time deposits. Business good. We wish to increase. Call on us with large or small transactions. fin col

CAPITAL CITY BANK
OF ATLANTA, GA.,
COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $440,000.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
—)TRANSACTED(—

Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct 15 tf

Humphreys Castleman
BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. State bonds all kinds for sale or exchange.

Marshal's Sales.

MARSHAL'S SALES, FEBRUARAY, 1889—City Marshal's sale for paving, sidewalk and city tax for the year 1888 and street assessments and sewers. Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1889, within the legal hours of sale the following property, levied on by City Marshal, to satisfy fi. fas. issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the year 1888, and sidewalk, paving, street assessments and sewers:

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 51½ feet more or less, on Fair to Beckwith street the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Atlanta University; levied on as the property of J. M. Arrowood to satisfy a tax fi. fa., in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. M. Arrowood for city taxes for the year 1888. Sold for the benefit of R. M. Farrar "cashier" transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre more or less on Washington and Richardson street, No. 249, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hill and Sa tzky; levied on as the property of Young Garrett to satisfy a tax fi fa., in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Young Garrett for city taxes for the year 1888. Sold for the benefit of R. M. Farrar "cashier" transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 74x100 feet more or less, on Chapel street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Smith & Latham; levied on as the property of J. M. Holbrook, agent to satisfy a tax fi. fa., in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. M. Hollbrook, agent, for city taxes for the year 1888. Sold for benefit of R. M. Farrar, cashier, for balance transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3 land lot 54 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Martin street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Harry McGee to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Harry McGee for city tax for the year 1888.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 20x80 feet, more or less, on Fair and Maher streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Mrs. J. A. F. Pain, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. J. A. F. Pain for city taxes for the year 1888.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fultoff county, Georgia, containing ¼ acres, more or less, on Larkin and Lowe street, No 2; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Stephens & Stephens; levied on as the property of Uriah Stephens, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Uriah Stephens, agent, for city taxes for the year 1888; sold for the benegt of R. M. Farrar, cashier transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 36x72 feet, more or less, on Fair street; No. 145; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Harrison & Lambert; levied on as the property of Edgar A. Smith to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Edgar A. Smith for city taxes for the year 1888; sold for the benefit of R. M. Farrar, cashier transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-fourth acres, more or less, on Richardson street, No. 248. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining School and Peters streets, levied on as the property of W. T. Turnbull to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said W. T. Turnbull for city taxes for the year 1888. Sold for the benefit of R. M. Farrar, cashier transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward g, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 83x175 feet, more or less, on Butler street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining alley; levied on as the property of unknown owner to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owner for city taxes for the year 1888.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 98, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three-eighths acre, more or less, on Walton street, No. 87; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; adjoining Hodson and Wilson; levied on as the property of J. M. Weaver estate, to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. M. Weaver estate for city taxes for the year 1888. Sold for the benefit of R. M. Farrar, cashier, transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Peters to Bradbury street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining White & Davis; levied on as the property of Wilson & Cole, to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wilson & Cole for city taxes for the year 1888. Sold for the benefit of R. M. Farrar, cashier.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighths acres, more or less, on Fair street, No. 211; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hudson, Webster and G.; levied on as the property of W. T. Wilson for city taxes for the year 1888; balance due; sold for the benefit of R. M. Farrar, cashier, transferer.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting forty-nine feet on Boulevard street, between Edgewood avenue and Wheat street, and running back one hundred and fifty-five feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Ella B. Adair, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mrs. Ella B. Adair and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting one hundred and fifteen and three-tenth feet on Georgia avenue, between Read and Frazier streets, and running back ninety feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. L. Born, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mrs. M. L. Born and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 74 1-10 feet on Orange street, between Windsor and Hood streets, and running back 334 feet more or less; levied on as the property of Dr. Jesse Boring to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Dr. Jesse Boring and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 5-10 feet on Rawson street, between Smith and Hood street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 311 on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of Mrs. E. J. W. Bealer to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. E. J. W. Bealer, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit.: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 49 2 10 feet on Stonewall street, between Chapel and High streets, said lot known as No. 89 on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of Mrs. Lucy A. Gilmore to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. Lucy A. Gilmore and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit.: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 102 2-10 feet on Boulevard street, between Todd and Gartrell streets; levied on as the property of Mrs. S. E. Goode to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. S. E. Goode and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 101 4-10 feet on King street, between Hunter and Georgia railroad, and running back 100 feet more or less; levied on as the property of Mrs. M. A. Holland, trustee to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mrs. M. A. Holland trustee, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following decribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 69 9-10 feet on Castleberry street; levied on as the property of W. B. Lowe to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said W. B. Lowe and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 161 2-10 feet on W. Fair street, between Vine and Walnut streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less: levied on as the property of W. H. Powell, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said W. H. Powell and said property, for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 220 8-10 feet on Forrest avenue, between Blackmon and Jackson streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less: levied on as the property of Reinhardt, Stephens & Co., to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Reinhardt, Stephens & Co. and said property, for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 69 7-10 feet on East Baker street, between Calhoun and Courtland avenue, and running back 100 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of A. M. Reinhardt, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said A. M. Reinhardt and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 175 6-10 feet on Jackson street, between Pine and Angiers avenue, and running back 200 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of A. M. Reinhardt, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said A. M. Reinhardt and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 60 feet on Jackson street, between Forest and Highland avenues; levied on as the proeprty of John Stephens and A. M. Reinhardt to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said John Stephens and A. M. Reinhardt and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 97 feet on Humphries street, between Hightower and Wells streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of Judge H. B. Thompkins to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Judge H. B. Thompkins and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 94 2-10 feet on Georgia avenue, between Reed and Martin streets, and running back 100 feet more less, said lot known as No. — on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of W. R. Ware to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said W. R. Ware and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 153 4-10 feet on King street, between East Fair and Jones streets, and running back 100 feet more less, said lot known as No. — on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Dr. T. A. Warren to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Dr. T. A. Warren and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 236-10 feet on Fulton street, between Capitol avenue and Frazier streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of W. R. Ware to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said W. R. Ware and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Windsor street, between Hood and Richardson streets, and running back 45 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Y. Clarke to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mrs. E. Y. Clarke and said property for the proportion of cost of constructing a vitrified pipe sewer along Windsor street.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 84 feet on Houston street, between Courtland avenue and Ivy street, and running back 100 feet, more or less: levied on as the property of Frank Beck to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Frank Beck and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Houston street with belgian block.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 49 5-10 feet on Haynes street, between Rhodes and Magnolia streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 221 on said street, according to the street numbers: levied on as the property of Dr. J. F. Hammond to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Dr. J. F. Hammond and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Haynes street with belgian block.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting fifty feet on Pryor street, Georgia avenue and Glenn streets, and running back 144 feet. Levied on as the property of Frank M. Myers, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Frank M. Myers, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of South Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting fifty feet on Whitehall street, between Humphries and Central railroad, and running back 100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of J. P. Trott to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said J. P. Trott, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Whitehall street with belgian block.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 60 feet on W. Mitchell street, between Davis and Maple street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, said lot known as No. 254 on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of Irwin Thompson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Irwin Thompson and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway and street proper of W. Mitchell street with belgian block.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 48 5-10 feet on Houston street, between Butler and Calhoun streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of Mrs. C. W. Walton's estate to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. C. W. Walton's estate.

JAMES W. LOYD, City Marshal.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA GA., Sept. 28th 1888.

Commencing Sunday, 30th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	8 30 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 00 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.	No. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta ....8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta........10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville....8 15 p m	Lv. Washington11 20 a m
Ar. Athens.........5 05 p m	Lv. Athens..........8 50 a m
Ar. Washington...2 20 p m	Ar. Gainesville......8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta........3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta..........5 45 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.	No. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta .....11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta—...11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta.........6 45 a m	Ar. Atlanta..........6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.........8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur..........9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur.........9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta..........10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta.........3 45 p m	Lv. Decatur..........4 20 p m
Ar. Decatur.........4 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta..........4 45 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta ....6 20 p m	Lv. Covington.......5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur..........6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur..........7 25 a m
Ar. Covington......8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta..........7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.	No. 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camak .... 1 30 a m	Lv. Macon............6 30 p m
Ar. Macon............7 30 a m	Ar. Camak ....11 00 p m

ATHENS ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Union Point	5 45 a m
Arrive Athens	9 00 a m
Leave Athens	6 15 p m
Arrive Union Point	8 45 p m

No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.

Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.

Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.

Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point.

Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta Ga.

BLUE RIDGE AND ATLANTIC R. R

TIME TABLE NO. 6.
To take effect Sunday, Sept. 23, 1888. Eastern Time.

STATIONS.	50 Daily A. M.	52* P. M.
Leave Tallulah Falls	7 35	6 30
" Turnerville	7 50	6 45
" Anandale	8 05	7 00
" Clarkesville	8 20	7 12
Arrive Cornelia	8 45	7 35
	A. M.	P. M

STATIONS.	53 Daily A. M.	51* P. M.
Leave Cornelia	10 55	10 15
" Clarkesville	11 15	10 35
" Anandale	11 25	10 45
" Turnerville	11 40	11 00
Arrive Tallulah Falls	11 55	11 15
	A. M.	P. M.

*Wednesday and Saturday.

W. B. THOMAS
President and General Manager.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect November 11, 1888:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 56 Daily
Leave Atlanta	1 20 p m	11 30 p m	4 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	2 42 p m	1 28 a m	5 33 p m
" LaGrange	3 45 p m	3 12 a m	6 33 p m
" West Point	4 16 p m	3 50 a m	7 15 p m
" Opelika	4 55 p m	4 45 a m	....
Arrive Columbus	6 50 p m	10 40 a m	....
Arrive Montgomery	7 00 p m	7 25 a m	....
Arrive Pensacola	3 30 a m	2 00 p m	....
Arrive Mobile	3 20 a m	1 55 p m	....
Arrive New Orleans	7 55 a m	7 20 p m	....
Arrive Houston, Tex	2 07 a m	8 45 a m	....
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT			
Leave Montgomery	7 20 p m	8 15 a m	....
Arrive Selma	9 02 p m	11 45 a m	....
" Akron	12 05 a m	5 50 p m	....
" Meridian	4 00 a m	....	....
" Vicksburg	10 50 a m	....	....
" Shreveport	8 15 p m	....	....
NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 57 Daily
Leave New Orleans	7 00 a m	3 30 p m	....
" Mobile	12 10 p m	8 00 p m	....
" Pensacola	6 50 a m	10 20 p m	....
Arrive Montgomery	7 40 p m	1 12 a m	....
Leave Akron	7 40 a m	9 00 a m	....
" Selma	10 40 a m	3 05 p m	....
" Montgomery	12 35 p m	1 00 a m	....
" Columbus	8 10 a m	1 15 p m	....
" Opelika	2 38 p m	3 08 a m	....
" West Point	3 20 p m	3 50 a m	7 30 a m
" LaGrange	3 45 p m	4 28 a m	7 59 a m
" Newnan	4 43 p m	5 29 a m	9 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 00 p m	6 50 a m	10 30 a m

Train 50 and 51 carry Pullman Palace Buffet car between Atlanta and New York, and Pullman Parlor Cars between Atlanta and Selma. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agen.
JOHN A. GEE, District Pass. Agent.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

The Favorite Route East.

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK —AND— MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York

In effect August 19, 1888.	Mail. No. 53.	Express No. 54
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 10 am	6 15 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 10 am	7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 pm	4 50 am
" Salisbury	7 00 pm	6 25 am
" Greensboro	8 40 pm	8 02 am
" Danville	10 25 pm	9 47 am
" Lynchburg	1 00 am	12 40 pm
" Charlottesville	3 05 am	2 55 pm
" Washington	7 00 am	7 35 pm
" Baltimore	8 25 am	8 50 pm
" Philadelphia	10 47 am	3 20 am
" New York	1 20 pm	6 20 am
" Boston	9 00 pm	8 00 pm
Leave Danville	12 01 am	10 35 am
Arrive Richmond	6 15 am	3 30 pm
" Norfolk	12 20 n'n	7 40 pm
" Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday)		8 36 am
Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta	11 00 am	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta (city time)	6 15 p m	7 10 am
Arrive Spartanburg	7 13 a m	2 53 pm
" Hendersonville	11 10 a m	6 10 pm
" Asheville	12 50 p m	7 00 pm
" Hot Springs	6 10 p m	8 40 pm

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 44 pm
Arrive Lula (city time)	7 12 pm
RETURNING.	
Leave Lula (city time)	6 35 am
Leave Gainesville	6 58 am
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 00 am

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 10 am	4 30 pm
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 20 am	9 25 pm
	Daily No. 50.	**D'y ex S'y No. 52.**
Leave Athens (city time)	6 40 am	5 00 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	11 00 am	9 40 pm

Double daily train between and Tallulah Falls.

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and No. 13 Kimball House.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt,
C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt.,

EAST TENNESSEE VA., & GA. RAILWAY

Georgia Division—Condensed Schedule in Effect Sept. 2, 1888.

SOUTH BOUND.
BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK.
SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Atlanta	....	12 43 a m	2 37 p m
Leave Macon	....	3 58 a m	6 15 p m
Arrive Brunswick	....	10 40 a m	2 00 a m
NORTH BOUND.			
Leave Brunswick	....	8 15 p m	8 15 a m
Arrive Macon	....	3 15 a m	4 55 p m
Arrive Atlanta	....	6 40 a m	9 10 p m
ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS.			
Leave Atlanta	7 00 a m	12 15 p m	10 10 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	1 05 p m	6 25 p m	5 40 a m
Leave Chattanooga	7 00 p m	7 00 p m	5 50 a m
Arrive Memphis	6 10 a m	6 10 a m	5 30 p m
ATLANTA TO THE EAST.			
Leave Atlanta	7 00 a m	12 15 p m	10 10 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	1 05 p m	6 25 p m	5 40 a m
Leave Chattanooga	....	10 00 p m	....
Arrive Cleveland	12 05 p m	11 05 p m	4 00 a m
Arrive Knoxville	3 00 p m	1 50 a m	7 35 a m
Arrive Morristown	4 30 p m	3 25 a m	8 25 a m
Leave Knoxville	3 05 p m	7 05 a m	7 05 a m
Leave Morristown	4 30 p m	8 35 a m	8 35 a m
Arrive Hot Springs	6 30 p m	11 00 a m	11 00 a m
Arrive Asheville	9 51 p m	12 16 n'n	12 16noon
Arrive Bristol	8 00 p m	6 20 a m	8 00 p m
Arrive Roanoke	2 25 a m	12 30 n'n	2 25 a m
Arrive Lynchburg	4 10 a m	2 25 p m	4 10 a m
Arrive Charlottesv'e	6 40 a m	5 00 p m	6 35 a m
Arrive Washington	11 13 a m	9 40 p m	11 13 a m
Arrive Baltimore	12 46 p m	11 25 p m	12 46 n'n
Arrive Philadelphia	3 10 p m	3 00 a m	3 10 p m
Arrive New York	5 50 p m	6 20 a m	5 50 p m
Leave Roanoke	2 30 a m	12 45 n'n	2 30 a m
Arrive Luray	7 40 a m	6 30 p m	7 40 a m
Arrive Hagerstown	11 40 a m	9 55 p m	11 40 a m
Arrive Harrisburg	3 00 p m	12 20 n'gt	3 00 p m
Arrive Philadelphia	6 50 p m	4 25 a m	6 50 p m
Arrive New York	9 35 p m	7 10 a m	9 35 p m
Leave Lynchburg	7 00 a m	2 44 p m	7 00 a m
Arrive Burkeville	9 24 a m	5 17 p m	9 24 a m
Arrive Petersburg	11 14 a m	7 00 p m	11 14 a m
Arrive Norfolk	2 25 p m	9 55 p m	2 25 p m
HAWKINSVILLE BRANCH.			
Leave Cochran	....	12 01 p m	3 30 p m
Arrive Hawkinsville	....	1 00 p m	4 15 p m
Leave Hawkinsville	....	2 20 p m	8 15 a m
Arrive Cochran	....	3 10 p m	9 00 a m

All trains run daily.

Trains on S. R. & D. division going south leave Rome at 11:45 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. Trains for Clinton and Jellico leave Knoxville at 7:45 a. m. and 9:00 p. m.; also at 6:00 p. m. for Clinton.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Train leaving Atlanta at 12:43 a. m. carries Pullman and Mann Sleeping cars to Jacksonville.

Train leaving Chattanooga at 7 p. m. carries Pullman Sleeping car to Memphis and through coach to Kansas City.

Train leaving Atlanta at 10.05 p. m. carries company's sleeping car to Knoxville, open for passengers at 9:20 p. m., and Pullman and Mann sleeping cars Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Train leaving Atlanta at 6:40 a. m. connects at Cohutta with through Pullman cars for Washington via Lynchburg.

Train leaving Atlanta at 2:37 p. m. carries Pullman and Mann sleeping cars Atlanta to Jacksonville.

Train leaving Atlanta 2:15 p. m. carries Pullman and Mann sleeping cars Atlanta to Cincinnati.

L. J. ELLIS, Ass't Gen. Pas. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pas. and Ticket Ag't, Knoxville, Tenn.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R. CO.

Time table No. 16. Taking effect Sunday, December 9th, 1888.

Leave Atlanta	* 3 40 p m	† 8 45 a m
" Williamson	6 01 p m	1 08 p m
" Culloden	7 33 p m	4 10 p m
Arrive Fort Valley	9 00 p m	6 40 p m
Leave Fort Valley	5 00 a m	12 10 p m
" Culloden	6 24 a m	2 33 p m
" Williamson	7 58 a m	6 05 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 30 p m	[illegible] p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

T. O. TROY, Ge

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

R. E. SIBLEY. HARRY M. COTTINGHAM.

SIBLEY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
17 S. FORSYTH ST., ATLANTA, GA.
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, FRUIT,
Country Produce Generally.
Ample Storage. Gilt Edge Butter a Specialty

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NEAL LOAN AND BANKING CO., Atlanta.
MERCHANTS BANK, Atlanta.
S. M. INMAN, of S. M. Inman & Co., Atlanta.
M. C. KISER, of M. C. & J. F. Kiser, Atlanta.
JAS. R. WYLIE, Wholesale Grocer, Atlanta.
OGLESBY & MEADOR, Wholesale Grocers Atlanta.
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer State of Georgia.

RETAIL LUMBER YARD.
ANNUAL SALES $60,000.

As we intend to devote ourselves entirely to the Wholesale Lumber business, we offer our Retail yard for Rent or Sale. Our present stock is now offered at reduced prices to close out.

ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY.
dec23—1m

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ADAMSON & JACKSON,
Lawyers, Carrollton, Ga. Engaged in general practice and have extra arrangements for collections in Carroll, Haralson, Heard and adjoining counties. july6-tf

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Attorney and Special Agent in Georgia for the
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
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WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Rome, Ga. Collections a specialty.

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LAMAR & ZACHRY.
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Washington, D. C. Refer by permission to Hons. A. H. Colquitt, J. E. Brown, John D. Stewart, J. H. Blount, C. F. Crisp, A. D. Candler, George F. Barnes, T. M. Norwood, H. H. Carlton, Thomas Grimes and H. G. Turner.

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Faithful attention given to business in courts.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Atlanta, Ga.
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BRUCE & MORGAN,
ARCHITECTS, Traders' Bank Building.
No. 10 Decatur street. Take elevator. 6m

L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cr. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

LADIES USE PEERLESS DYES
Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by Bradfield & Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall st., Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta st., M. B. Avary & Co., druggists, Schumann's Pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter sts., L. Vance, Napoleon, Ga., J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga., Lenton Jemerson, Mountain Scene, Ga., Roberts & Holbrook Ball Ground, Ga.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla. and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 16th, 1888.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6 50 am	7 15 pm	2 15pm	9 10am	†6 15pm	*3 00pm	†12 01pm
Arrive Hapeville	....	7 38 pm	2 40pm	9 35am	†6 52pm	*3 31pm	†12 30pm
Arrive Griffin	8 14 am	8 43 pm	4 01pm	10 43am	†8 20pm	*5 00pm	....
Arrive Macon	10 05 am	10 50 pm	6 15pm	1 00pm	....	....	....
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	11 15 am	....	7 05pm	....	....	....	....
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	3 22 pm	4 22 am	4 58am	....	....	....	....
Arrive Albany	1 50 pm	4 00 am	10 20pm	....	....	....	....
Arrive Savannah	5 00 pm	6 15am	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	6 45 pm	6 45 pm	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Waycross via Albany	....	9 15 am	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Brunswick via Albany	12 50 pm	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	7 00 am	11 40 am	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany	8 15 pm	11 40am	7 10 am	....	....	....	....
Arrive Gainesville via Albany	....	4 10 pm	....	....	....	....	....

For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7 10 am	8 20 pm	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Eufaula	1 15am	10 00pm	....	11 00 am	....	....	....
Leave Albany	1 05 am	1 05am	5 00 am	2 35 pm	....	....	....
Leave Columbus, via Griffin	1 05 pm	....	....	4.00 pm	....	....	....
Leave Macon	1 00 pm	4 00 am	9 15am	7 05 pm	....	....	....
Leave Griffin	4 01pm	6 05 am	11 30 am	9 05 pm	* 7 45 am	† 5 15 am	....
Leave Hapeville	....	7 05 am	12 43 pm	10 10 pm	* 9 05 am	† 6 41 am	† 1 10 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 pm	7 30am	1 10 pm	10 30 pm	* 9 35am	† 7 25am	† 1 40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Jacksonville via Albany on 2.15 p. m. train.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.

Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

For further information apply to

SAM B. WEBB, Trav. Passenger Agent,
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent.
D. W. APPLER, General Agent,
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pas. Agent, Savannah, Ga.

Savannah Fast Freight and Passenger Line

Between NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA and OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This line is operated under one management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the

Best and Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Points

The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and elegant steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride. Fare from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, $24. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st.

TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent iron steamships of this line are appointed to sail for January as follows:

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.
Pier 35, North River 3 p. m.

Tallahassee	Tuesday, January 1, 12.00 m
City of Augusta	Thursday, January 3
Chattahoochee	Saturday, January 5
Nacoochee	Tuesday, January 8
City of Savannah	Thursday, January 10
Tallahassee	Saturday, January 12
City of Augusta	Tuesday, January 15
Chattahoochee	Thursday, January 17
Nacoochee	Saturday, January 19
City of Savannah	Tuesday, January 22
Tallahassee	Thursday, January 24
City of Augusta	Saturday, January 26
Chattahoochee	Tuesday, January 29
Nacoochee	Thursday, January 31

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

Nacoochee	Wednesday Jan. 2, 6.00 p m
City of Savannah	Friday, Jan. 4, 7.30 a m
Tallahassee	Monday, Jan. 7, 10 a m
City of Augusta	Wednesday, Jan. 9, 12 00 m
Chattahoochee	Friday, Jan 11, 1 30 pm
Nacoochee	Monday, Jan. 14, 4 pm
City of Savannah	Wednesday Jan. 16, 5 pm
Tallahasse	Friday, Jan. 18, 6 30 pm
City of Augusta	Monday, Jan. 21, 8 30 am
Chattahoochee	Wednesday, Jan. 23, 10 00 am
Nacoochee	Friday, Jan. 25, 12 00 m
City of Sauannah	Monday, Jan. 28, 3 30 pm
Tallahassee	Wednesday, Jan. 30, 5 00 pm

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf—3 p. m.

Gate City	Thursday, January 3
City of Macon	Thursday, January 10
Gate City	Thursday, January 17
City of Macon	Thursday, January 24
Gate City	Thursday, January 31

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

City of Macon	Thuday Jan. 3, 7 00 pm
Gate City	Thursday, Jan. 10, 1 00 pm
City of Macon	Thursday, Jan. 17, 6 00 pm
Gate City	Thursday, Jan. 24, 11 00 pm
City of Macon	Thursday, Jan. 31, 6 00 pm

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.

Dessoug	Saturday, January 5
Juniata	Saturday, January 12
Dessoug	Saturday, January 19
Juniata	Saturday, January 26

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Juniata	Saturday, Jan. 5, 8 30 am
Dessoug	Saturday, Jan. 12, 2 30 pm
Juniata	Saturday, Jan. 19, 7 30 am
Dessoug	Saturday, Jan. 26, 1 30 pm

In connection with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a first-class freght line from and to Baltimore, steamships sailing from each port every five days.

For further information rates, etc., apply to

W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agent,
317 Broadway, New York.
R. L. WALKER, Agent,
Pier 35, N. R., New York.
C. G. ANDERSON, Agent O. S. S. Co.,
Savannah, Ga.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Frt. Agt.,
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.,
RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents,
Savannah Pier, Boston.
St., Philadelphia.
O. S. S. Co.,
Savannah, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA'S DEATH RATE.

WHAT THE FIGURES FROM THE BOARD OF HEALTH WILL SHOW.

The Artesian Water Is Considered Impure—Some Interesting Statistics and Comparisons—Facts Worth Knowing.

Monday, Dr. Baird, of the board of health, will submit the report of that body to the mayor and council of Atlanta.

The report will be an interesting one, as it will deal with many questions of vital interest to the public.

The usual suggestions in regard to adequate sewerage, pure water, safe guards against epidemics, and other matters will be touched upon, and carefully prepared tables of statistics applying to matters that come within the scope of the duties of the board, will be included in the report.

At a meeting of the board Saturday afternoon the population of the city, is fixed at 65,000, an increase of 2,000 over 1887. Last year the population was fixed at 41,000 white and 22,000 colored, making a total of 63,000.

The following table of comparative vital statistics shows the number of deaths for the corresponding months of 1887 and 1888:

MONTHS.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888
January	28	32	41	51	69	83
February	20	23	35	46	55	69
March	34	37	44	53	78	90
April	39	24	55	54	94	78
May	78	50	75	68	153	118
June	89	76	68	83	157	159
July	86	72	90	101	176	173
August	53	56	90	90	143	156
September	47	59	55	77	102	136
October	42	47	50	63	98	110
November	31	81	41	47	72	88
December	63	38	57	43	120	81
	608	565	707	776	1315	1341

On the basis of 65,000 population, this makes a rate of 20.53 per thousand; whites, rate per thousand, 13.14; (nearly) colored, rate per thousand, 35.27.

Last year the total death rate per thousand was figured at 20.87, and divided, it is put at 14.82 for the whites, and 32.13 for the colored people.

It will thus be seen that there is a decrease in the total death rate of .24, and the decrease in the death rate among the whites is 1.68, but among the colored people an increase of 3.14.

Among the diseases there has been a marked increase in deaths from consumption, the per centage standing .71 in 1888, against .58 in 1887. There was also an increase in deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, with a small increase from deaths from typhoid fever.

In the months of January, February and March the dearh rate among the whites was only about a pro rata increase with the increase in population, but among the colored people an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent. In the months of April, May, June and July there was a decrease of a little more than twenty-five per cent among the whites, and for April and May a slight decrease among the colored people, and a considerable increase during June and July.

During August, September, October and November the increase among the whites was about 16 per cent. Among the colored people the deaths were the same in August, and in September, October and November, an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent.

December proved to be remarkably healthy. Among the whites there was a decrease of forty per cent, and among the colored people of nearly thirty per cent.

For the total death rate there was a considerable increase during the months of January, February, March, June, August, September, October and November, and a decrease for April, May, July and December. The spring and autumn months were above, and the summer and winter below the past year.

A reference to Warden Lee's report shows that there were 585 orders for graves for the paupers, and the increase of deaths over 1887, among them was 165. Quite an increase of pauper population is indicated in the report.

Compared with the past eight years, the vital statistics of the past year show up favorably:

Years.	Total Mortality.	Whites.	Colored.
1880	679	288	391
1881	962	423	539
1882	924	360	564
1883	1087	443	644
1884	1131	427	704
1885	1150	431	719
1886	892	394	498
1887	1315	608	707
1888	1341	565	776

The percentage stands thus, as compared with the past eight years:

YEARS.	Total annual rate.	Whites.	Colored.
1880	17.08	13.00	23.08
1881	24.66	19.22	31.70
1882	21.00	13.84	31.33
1883	21.74	14.86	31.20
1884	21.33	13.34	33.52
1885	20.23	13.06	31.26
1886	14.86	10.10	23.71
1887	20.87	14.82	32.13
1888	20.63	13.14	35.27

The greatest total mortality, compared with the same period is:

Greatest Total Mortality.			Whites.		Colored.	
1880	May,	77	May,	33	May, July,	44
1881	July,	111	Nov.	44	July,	71
1882	July,	106	Nov.	38	July,	70
1883	July,	134	July,	55	July,	89
1884	Aug.	131	Sept.	50	Aug.	82
1885	June,	155	June,	64	June,	91
1886	June,	130	June,	58	June,	72
1887	July,	176	June,	89	July, Aug.	90
1888	July,	173	June,	76	July,	101

The lowest total mortality as compared, stands:

Lowest Total Mortality.			White.		Colored.	
1880	Jan.,	37	January,	12	Jan., Apl., Oct., Nov.,	25
1881	Feb., Mar.,	56 56	March,	21	February,	31
1882	Feb.,	46	February,	16	February,	30
1883	Feb.,	61	January December,	25	February,	28
1884	Apr.,	61	April,	[illegible]	Feb. & March,	38
1885	Dec.,	60	October,	[illegible]	November	29
1886	Nov.,	48	December,	[illegible]	November,	17
1887	Feb.,	55	February,	[illegible]	February,	35
1888	Feb.,	69	February,	[illegible]	December,	43

The report will be out in full, in a few days, and one article, especially, will create a stir in council. That is the diagrams showing the formation through which the artesian water flows, accompanied with analysis tending to show that the water is not pure. This will cause a great deal of discussion among the people and will add more weight to the movement of securing an increased water supply.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever or pneumonia, Hood's Sarsaparilla will give strength to the system, and expel all poison from the blood.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street

I am Happy to Say I am a Well Woman, and Have Gained 37 Pounds Since I Stopped Taking Morphine.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16, 1888

DEAR SIR—With much pleasure I am happy to say I am a well woman today, and have gained 37 pounds since I stopped taking morphine. After taking the first dose of your medicine did not want any more morphine, and my friends who saw me a month before I started to taking your medicine do not know me. You have made me a well and hearty woman, and I hope God will bless you and that you may cure all afflicted, for when a woman gets into the habit she had as well be dead. When I left Cedar Keys and came here, and when your medicine gave out I was all right. I wanted to wait and see if I would remain so. Doctor, you can use my name if you wish. I was taking six grains morphine a day. Your obedient servant and sincere friend, JOSEY MARSHA

157 Market St., Charleston

Programme for the Week of Prayer.

The services will be held at the First Baptist church every afternoon of next week, beginning Monday, January 7, 3 o'clock p. m.:

Monday—Topic: Thanksgiving and Confession, for the individual, the family, the church, the community and the nation. Leader, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D. Ten minutes' talks by Rev. W. F. Ellington and Rev. W. C. McCall.

Tuesday—Topic: The Holy Spirit, offices, gifts, fruits, examples. Leader, Rev. W. F. Glenn, D. D. Ten minutes' talks by Rev. Amicus Williams and Judge H. Van Epps.

Wednesday—Topic: The Family and the Church, for parents, children, masters, servants, ministers, officers, all forms of church work. Leader, Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D. Ten minutes' talks by Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., and Professor W. W. Lumpkin.

Thursday—Topic: Reforms—abolition of whisky and opium traffic, for repeal of all laws which protect vice, for Sabbath observance and social purity. Leader, Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, D. D. Ten minutes' talks by Rev. G E. Bonner and Judge Pendleton.

Friday—Topic: Missions, City, Home and Foreign. Leader, Rev. Dr. Sherrill. Ten minutes' talks by Rev. Dr. Craig and Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Saturday—Topic: Nations, for their peace and prosperity, for rulers and all in authority. Leader, Rev. Dr. McDonald. Ten minutes' talks by Rev. Dr. J. F. Mixon and Rev. Dr. Hornady.

Brethren will please take notice of their several parts, and, if unable to be present, will either provide substitutes or notify the committee.

E. H. BARNETT, Chairman.

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record has been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is unequalled for diseases of the blood. 100 doses one dollar.

Public Installation of Officers.

Tonight at 7:30 o'clock a public installation of officers of Capital City lodge No. 33, Knights of Pythias, will be held at K. P. hall, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets.

A short programme of literary and musical exercises has been arranged, which will be very interesting and entertaining. Professor Summer Salter will preside at the piano.

The Mozart quartette will render some of their choicest selections. Short addresses will be made by Special District Deputy Grand Chancellor W. A. Haygood, Supreme Representative Adolph Brandt, Retiring Chancellor Commander W. T Turnbull and others. All members of sister lodges and the public generally are invited.

The Lot to Be Raffled.

The chances for the Dalton lot, presented by Colonel H. C. Hamilton to the Catholic fair, have all been taken. The lot was one of the prizes on the table presided over by Mrs. Berry. The raffle will take place tonight at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mr. P. J. Moran, 427 South Pryor street. Those interested are invited to attend.

George Thatcher's new specialty, G. H. Primrose in his famous "English Swell," and Billy West as the handsome Romeo, all at the matinee and evening performances Tuesday. Who would miss this? 4

Where to Get a Fine Article of Fancy Butter.

It takes four contracts to supply our trade on butter. Besides the yearly contract we have with Dr. J. H. Alexander, of our city, for his extra quality Jersey, we also have a special contract with Mr. Chas. F. Keith, of Athens, Tenn., for the whole product of his dairy. His butter is handled with extreme care, each square being wrapped separately with cheese cloth to protect it from contact with hands. The quality is far superior to any dairy butter sold in Atlanta and is identical in color and flavor to that well known Philadelphia brand, Sharpless dairy, which brings 75 cents per pound. While our Keith butter is of same quality and flavor we do not pretend to ask such fancy prices. Nor do we ask 50 cents, the price of several well known fancy brands sold in Atlanta not as good. We ask you to call at our store and see it. It comes here well packed, under lock and key, free from dust, and is received twice a week—100 pounds, so if you wish your name enrolled as a customer on this fancy butter, call and give us your name and we will furnish you all the year.

Commencing Monday morning, January 7th, we will put upon our bargain counter several lots of Thurber, Whyland & Co's. 3-pound cans of fruits and all our California fruits in 3-pound cans, at prices that will astound you. We will sell one lot of Thurber's fruits that sell and are worth 45 cents per can, for $3.50 per oz., or 30 cents per can. California fruits in 2½ and 3-pound cans, worth $4,00 per dozen, we will sell them at $2.50 per dozen or 25 cents per can. We will continue to give these prices only until our present stock is exhausted, it being our motto to carry over no goods, which system we will practice each year after this date. Remember everything is absolutely fresh, and guaranteed, some of the stock having been bought the last sixty days. These prices only last until all our fruits in cans are sold out. Be sure and call.

90 Whitehall. tf HOYT & THORN.

Ellis Phelan, an ex-confederate soldier, was elected judge of probate in Waterbury, Conn., at the last election, and on the same day a union veteran was chosen a member of the Alabama legislature in the same district where Phelan formerly lived.

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

Dr. Cheney's Croup Remedy should be found in every household. It never fails to cure croup in all its forms, and coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

REV. GOODMAN HUGHES,
Dahlonega, Ga.

no 1

NEW ORLEANS, November 16, 1888.

The Factors and Traders Insurance company of New Orleans gives notice that it has ceased doing business in the state of Georgia, and of its intention to apply for the withdrawal of the bonds held by thetreasurr of that state belonging to the company.

E. A. PALFREY,
President.

nov19 9t mon

Swift's Specific S. S. S. is entirely vegetable, and has never failed to cure blood poison, scrofula and diseases of like character. 1

Two cent stamps for salebusiness at Constitution office.

No fish consigned, all bought and sold for cash. Wholesale and retail. H. F. EMERY.

Lucy Hinton the Leader.

Lucy Hinton tobacco, manufactured by T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va., is finest and best chew sold. Beware of imitations. 3m

Secure your seats at Miller's for the Thatcher, Primrose & West matinee. There will be no extra charge over established prices. 3

My New Year's gift to the public—fresh fish at 5, 6 and 8c per lb. Telephone 516. H. F. EMERY.

Dividend Notice.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 3, 1889.—A semi-annual dividend of four dollars per share has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after this date.

R. M. FARRAR,
Cashier.

3t

Red snapper, wholesale, 6 cents, per lb. Emery's

THE CAPITAL COLLEGE,

26 Capital avenue, resumes exercises Monday January 7th. The most thorough and practical school in the state.

G. C. LOONEY, President.
MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY, Associate.

1w

I desire to increase consumption of fish, so have reduced prices lower than beef. H. F. EMERY.

Liberal Offer.

Will furnish large brick store and a trade of from one to two hundred thousand dollars free of charge; will take an interest if desired. Come and see or write me.

W. W. WILKINSON,
Greenville, Ala.

jan5 1w

New departure! Three lb. snapper steak, 25c. Cheaper than beef. Try them. H. F. EMERY.

Dr. W. S. Kendrick has become associated with me in the practice of medicine from this date.

2t J. P. LOGAN,

Red snapper, retail, 8c per lb. Emery's.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

Belvidere Oysters,

Fresh from the beds every day. 25 cents per quart. Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Sts. Telephone 172.

JEWELRY.

STILSON,

JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

FROM NEW YORK

Certain to Please Atlanta People.

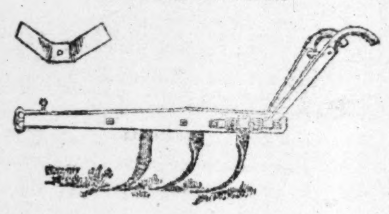
At great expense a first class retail candy maker has been brought to this city from New York. All the novelties in fine candies, such as never before seen in Atlanta, are made fresh daily and sold at moderate price, at Nunnally's, 36 Whitehall street.

FISH

Great reduction in prices
Red Snapper, wholesale, 6c per pound, retail 8c.
Mullet, wholesale, 5c, retail 6 cents.
Other Fish in proportion.
Come to first hands and get fresh stock.

E. F. DONEHOO & CO.
No. 9, East Alabama street
7p un fol

H. D. TERRELL & CO.,
CONYERS, - GEORGIA.
Sole manufacturers of the



"Terrell Scrape."
also CULTIVATORS
and Cotton Planters.

Our Cultivator for young cotton and corn is the est on the market.

We make a specialty of SCRAPES, and are headquarters as to price, etc. So do not buy until you Our Mr. R. W. Terrell, Mr. J. H. Dor will call on you soon. If you wish to buy Scrapes cheap, reserve your orders for them.

If you wish to buy before you see them, writes us or prices, for we guarantee the lowest price.

Yours truly,
H. D. TERRELL & CO.
e c14d3 m

LUMBER.

W. C. HUDSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND retail dealers in long leaf yellow pine lumber, shingles, laths, flooring and ceiling, best in quality. Write for estimate. Mills on E. T. Va. and Ga. R. R. Capacity 50,000 ft. per day. Office and yard, 49 W. Mitchell. Telephone 1070. Atlanta, Ga.

JOS. THOMPSON,

(Successor to Cox, Hill & Thompson.)

Dealer in Fine Whiskies, Wines, Etc
AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
Tanhaeuser Beer.
GOODS DELIVERED
FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Orderd from a distance solicited and filled promptly. Stone Mountain and Branch Corn Whisky a specialty.

The Celebrated Tanhaeuser Beer
can be found at
C. T. WEINMEISTER.
THE KIMBALL.
A. DAUS.
BONANZA.
F. P. BARNES.
J. H. COOPER.
J. Y. PEACOCK,
HOLLIS & McMAHAN.
D. B. HOLLIS.
JOHN DOMINI.
Telephone 48. 21 and 23 Decatur st.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

POSTEL'S "ELEGANT!"

We are convinced that nothing pays better than advertising in a good medium—when you have something good to offer.

This advertisement, for just four weeks, has already increased the demand for "Elegant" in the city. No special effort has ever been made before to sell "Elegant" in Atlanta, and yet hundreds have used it for years. Its excellences is unsurpassed. Almost white as snow, and perfectly pure and light and sweet. What more can be desired in flour? Nothing can surpass it. The only difficulty to its almost universal use by all who desire the best seems to be a very natural one. It costs the consumer very little more than the other fine patents, but the retail dealer's profits, like ours, are smaller than any other flour sold in this market. The difference is actual value. Try it just once. Ask your grocer for "POSTEL'S ELEGANT."

FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY
I. S. MITCHELL, 142 Whitehall street.
L. D. LOWE, 137 Whitehall street.
W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS,
361 West Peters street.
R. H. CALDWELL, West End.
STEWART & RICE, 158 Decatur.
JAMES S. BOYD, 98 Peachtree.
RICE & SAXE,
cor. Hunter and Washington streets.

BRUNNER & BROWDER,
Successrs to Jno. N. Dunn & Co.,
Sole Agents.

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, ETC.

WINTER SUITS
—AND—
UNDERWEAR
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Don't fail to inspect my stock.

GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall Street.

CLOTHING.

We shall continue our Clearance Sale for this week, as we have yet some

VERY ELEGANT GOODS

that must go. Prices on these goods, and on Overcoats in especial, we shall make regardless of value. We have also some broken lots, choice goods, that, if we can fit you in them, can be purchased at

Half the Regular Figures!

Don't fail to see these goods.

A. Rosenfeld & Son.

24 Whitehall Street, corner Alabama.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWEAR.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,

9 Whitehall St.

SPECTACLES,
CLOCKS,
TOOLS and
MATERIALS.

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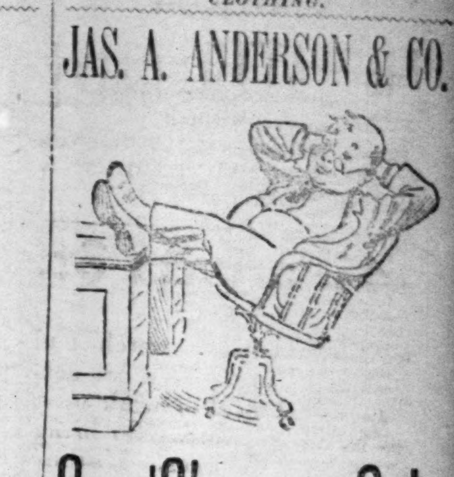

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Over Coats that were $20 and $22 now $15
Over Coats that were $15 and $18 now $12
Over Coats that were $12 and $14 now 9 and 10

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Of Cheviots. Cassimeres ank Worsteds

Now reduced from $20 and 22 to $15 and 16
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" " " $12 and 14 to $9 and 10

BOYS SUITS AND OVERCOATS
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JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall street.

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SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

$650 for 2 r, Bell st., lot 50x108 feet.

$1,250 for property renting for $20 monthly.

$2,100 for new central property renting for $30 monthly.

$2,750 for neat, well built 6 r cottage on corner lot 50x100 ft., good neighborhood, easy terms.

$3,000 for 8 r, 2 story, very central residence, water, gas, good neighborhood.

$3,000 for new 5 r, Windsor street residence, neatly finished, lot 50x170 ft. to alley.

$475 payable $50 cash and $15 monthly for 2 r house on lot 61x100 ft., corner Jackson and Abide st.

$3,000 payable $400 cash and $35 monthly for a new well built 7 r residence in West End on Gordon street, paved street and walks, lot 75x225 ft., high and level, in a first-class neighborhood.

$3,000 half cash, for new 6 r Rawson street cottage, on fine lot, 53x196 ft., near Pryor, in fine neighhood.

TALLULAH FALLS property, improved and vacant, for sale in great variety. Will exchange for select Florida or Atlanta property.

$1,600 for 120 acres one and a half miles from Hammond P. O. 90 acres open, 30 in woods, 20 acres bottom; one creek and two branches water it well; on it are a 3 r, a 2 r and a 1 r house, barn, stables; apples, peaches, grapes, etc.

$1,500 for 6 r residence complete, in Jonesboro, Ga., with half acre lot; also new 5 r cottage on half acre lot for $800 in Jonesboro; also 2 acre lot with 2 r house, lot has fine apples, grapes, etc. on it. Price $400.

25 ACRES, one-quarter of a mile from Hapeville, new 2 story 7 r dwelling, 6 acres timber, balance cleared, $2,000.

$500 for new 2 r house and lot, 40x80 feet, near Fair street dummy.

$8,500 for 3 Peachtree stores renting for $70 monthly—100 feet Peachtree.

$10,000 for Peachtree store, corner lot, 21x80 feet to alley; 2 story brick.

HAPEVILLE, new 5 r cottage, 4 acres land, $1,500.

$900 for neat Chapel street cottage, on lot 44x144 feet, renting at $40.

$1,200 for 4 r Chapel street lot, a corner, 78x99 feet, good neighborhood, easy terms.

ROSWELL JUNCTION, on Air Line railroad, 6 r dwelling on acre lot, only $800.

PEACHTREE STORE, 2 story brick with basement, corner lot, 27x86 ft. to alley, very choice location.

$5,000 for 2 new 5 r cottages, corner Cain and Courtland streets, just 2 blocks from governor's mansion, in excellent neighborhood.

CALHOUN STREET residence, 2 story, 8 r, water, gas, high level lot, east front, very central, $3,000 on easy terms.

WINDSOR STREET, 10 r, neatly, finished, water, gas, 2 r, outhouse, whole rents for month, $4,500.

$2,500 FOR A NEAT 5 rs, Smith street, lot 50x150 ft. near Whitehall, has Belgian pavement, brick walks, etc.

$6,500 for DeKalb county, Ga., half mile from E. T. R. R., one and a half miles from Constitution P. O., 200 acres well timbered, 100 acres cleared and cultivated, 75 acres cultivated bottom, on South river, 5 springs, 6 r dwelling, new, 3 new frame tenant houses, 2 barns, fine orchard and vineyard. Will exchange for Atlanta property.

WEST PETERS STREET, lot 25x97 feet to 12 feet alley, fine businesssite, $1,800.

511 ACRES, Gwinnett county, Ga., one and one-half miles from Suwanee, on Air Line railroad, 31 miles above Atlanta by regular and accommodation trains, 160 acres fine bottom land, 8 tenant houses, 2 large barns, 30 to 40 stalls, 2,200 bushels corn and 500 bushels other grain made in 1888 on place, and 10 bales cotton; very choice dairy and stock farm, convenient to Atlanta market, for sale at $22 per acre, one-third cash. Will sell stock and 40 head of cattle separately at low price.

5 ACRES FOR $5,000 inside city, near Marietta st, at Ga. Pac. shops.

90x100 feet to alley, Whitehall store property, on 5 to 10 years time at low price.

30 ACRES near Westview, 3 miles from Kimball house, divided in two parts by Green's ferry road; $2,000.

WEST END new 5 r., neatly finished, well built cottage, on lot 66x200 ft; with side alley, on Oak st;, 300 ft. from Lee st and carline at Captain Jacobs' home; easy payments; long time.

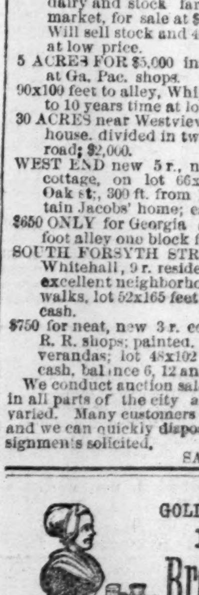
$650 ONLY for Georgia avenue lot, 40x100 ft to 10 foot alley one block from S. Pryor street.

SOUTH FORSYTH STREET, near junction of Whitehall, 9 r. residence, water, gas, east front, excellent neighborhood, paved street and sidewalks, lot 52x165 feet to alley; $5,000; one third cash.

$750 for neat, new 3 r. cottage, near E. T. V. & G. R. R. shops; painted, plastered, front and rear verandas; lot 48x102 feet to alley: one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

We conduct auction sales and our list of property in all parts of the city and suburbs is large and varied. Many customers call on and write to us and we can quickly dispose of yourproperty. Consignments solicited.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.



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Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easil gested, and admirably adapted valids as well as for persons

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MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ATTRACTIVE

line of articles suitable for New Year's Gifts. FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers.

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We want your watch and clock repairing. We are getting a great deal of work now, but we want more. So bring in your timepieces. If they are fine ones, so much the better. Our Mr. Watts is a graduate of the finest watch school in Europe and has had many years practical experience.

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J. R. WATTS & CO.
JEWELERS and OPTICIANS,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.
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Capital City Lodge No. 33, K. of P.

Brother Knight:

The installation of the officers of your Lodge for the ensuing term, will take place in public in Knights of Pythias Hall, tonight at 7:30 o'clock. A suitable and interesting programme has been arranged for the occasion, and it is desired to have a full attendance of the members.

W. T. TURNBULL,
Chanc'lr Comm'r.
H. CRONHEIM,
K. of R. and S.

—THE—

Weather Report.

INDICATIONS:

FAIR WASHINGTON January 6.—Indications for Georgia: Fair; nearly stationary temperature, except in eastern portion slightly colder, northwesterly winds. FAIR

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, Ga., January 6.—7 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m., Seventy-fifth Meridian time.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Pensacola	30.12	52	40	NW	8	.00	Cloudless
Mobile	30.16	50	44	S	Light	.00	Part cl'dy
Montgomery	30.12	52	31	W	Light	.00	Cloudless
New Orleans	30.16	54	41	W	Light	.00	Cloudless
Galveston	30.16	56	54	SW	6	.00	Cloudy.
Palestine	30.11	48	42	Cm	Calm.	.00	Cloudless
Corpus Christi	30.08	58	56	E	8	.00	Cloudy.
Brownsville	30.06	64	54	E	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Rio Grande City	30.12	66	58	SE	6	.00	Cloudy.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

(Central Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
7 a. m.	30.06	33	31	NW	12	.00	Cloudless
7 p. m.	30.11	42	33	NW	8	.00	Cloudless

Maximum Thermometer 50
Minimum Thermometer 35
Total Rainfall .... .00

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

ATLANTA, GA.
For the month of December, 1888.

[illegible]TE.	TEMPERATURE. Daily Mean.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	TEMPERATURE. Minimum	Daily Rainfall. Inches.
1	40	48	36	.....
2	41	50	38	....
3	40	53	30	....
4	43	56	36	....
5	46	63	37	....
6	40	52	35	....
7	42	55	35	....
8	51	62	42	....
9	52	55	50	.23
10	51	51	50	2.60
11	41	52	36	....
12	40	58	34	.02
13	37	45	34	.21
14	35	49	29	.....
15	37	46	28	.....
16	50	56	40	.53
17	41	51	39	.14
18	35	38	33	.....
19	27	36	26	.....
20	26	36	21	....
21	30	45	22	....
22	34	46	28	.....
23	36	50	23	.....
24	64	58	36	....
25	50	63	42	....
26	51	57	49	.05
27	42	48	38	....
28	36	51	29	....
29	42	56	35	....
30	48	60	42	....
31	45	51	41	1.64

SUMMARY.

[illegible]er, 30.56, [illegible]ature, 63, [illegible]; greatest [illegible] range of [illegible] tempera-[illegible]

[illegible] IN

[illegible]		[illegible]	45
[illegible]		[illegible]	43
[illegible]		[illegible]	41
188[illegible]	41	1887	42
1883	[illegible]	1888	41

Mean daily dew point, 31.0; mean daily relative humidity, 70.0.

Prevailing direction of wind, northwest; total movement of wind, 76.60 miles; extreme velocity of wind, direction and date, 35 miles, west, 17th.

Total precipitation, 5.42 inches; number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 7.

TOTAL PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS FOR THIS MONTH IN

1[illegible]	7.81	1884	6.09
1880	5.70	1885	2.64
1881	7.53	1886	3.03
1882	4.37	1887	5.79
1883	4.84	1888	5.42

Total excess or deficiency in precipitation during month .09; total excess or deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, 19.12.

Number of clear days, 15; number of fair days, 10, [illegible]ber of cloudy days, 6.

J. W. CRONK,
Private Signal Corps U. S.

A [illegible]

[illegible]arometer reduced to sea level.

[illegible] "T" indicates the precipitation inapp[illegible]

WADSWORTH'S BATTERY

TURNED AGAINST HIMSELF IN A SURPRISING MANNER.

Rev J. W. Lee Replies to the Strictures of Presiding Elder Wadsworth Regarding Education.

In to-day's CONSTITUTION a correspondent replies to "recent arguments offered in support of the action of the North Georgia Conference." Concerning what he says about 'A Holy Church," there is no difference of opinion between us. We differ as to the relations and functions of the Church. He appears to hold that the Church is related to individuals only. I hold that it is related to the whole life of the people and all the institutions, constitutions and laws which grow out of that life He says the Church is of divine origin. He would hardly hold that any particular form of it is of divine origin, but that the Christ, the life of it, the center of it, and the circumference of it, is of divine origin. Any particular form of the Church is divine, in proportion as it conforms to the life, spirit, method and conception of Christ. Governments used as collective terms to embrace the political, eclesiastical and social establishments of a people and the officers who administer them, are of divine origin also; because they are necessary. It would not be proper to say that any particular form of government was of divine origin. Governments are divine in proportion as they share into the spirit, life, laws, methods and conceptions of Christ, in whom all things stand and by whom all things were made. Laws are of divine origin in that society is impossible without them. Statutes, enactments and constitutions are divine in proportion as they conform to the revealed laws of God. Any particular enactment, statute or constitution is not divine unless it conforms to the divine will, which is law. Officers who execute the statutes and administer the government are of divine origin, in that it is necessary that there be officers, but no particular officer is divine only in so far as he executes and conscientiously administers laws which conform to divine law. The church is no more of divine origin than other institutions. It is on a higher plane and administers to a higher side of man. Corn is of divine origin as much as the Bible. It is related to man's physical hunger, while the Bible is related to man's spiritual hunger. It would not do to say that God did not make corn. He made all things. The holy church ought to be translated into all life, and law, and society, and government.

Your correspondent represents me a little while ago, as denouncing the public school system. Never in my life did I say one word against the system. I have criticised the way the common schools were managed, but never a word against the system itself. I might criticise the management of a railroad; that would be no sign that I was against railroads.

It is well to consider the objections which were urged against the resolution offered by the board of education concerning public schools in detail. These objections I take from the speeches made at conference, and from the articles which have come out in the public prints since. They are as follows:

1. It is contended that the board transcended its authority in offering for the adoption of the conference a resolution concerning public schools.

The law providing for the organization of a board of education is found on page 50 of the discipline. It is as follows: "Let every annual conference organize a conference board of education, and inquire into the state and character of all the institutions of learning under its care, and the best means of promoting their interests, and, if necessary, of increasing their number."

Blackstone is accepted authority on the construction of law. He says in the first volume of the commentaries, page 86, Cooley's edition, that "penal statutes must be construed strictly. Thus the statute, I. Edw. 6, c. 12, having enacted that those who are convicted of stealing horses should not have the benefit of clergy, the judges conceived that this did not extend to him that should steal one horse, and therefore procured a new act for that purpose the following year." Remedial statutes however are according to the same authority to be construed liberally. In note 19 on page 88 of Blackstone, it is said: "It is a fundamental rule of construction that penal statutes shall be construed strictly, and the remedial statutes shall be construed liberally. Remedial statutes must be construed according to the spirit, for in the furtherance and extension of natural right and justice, the judge may safely go beyond even that which existed in the minds of those who framed the law." The law under which the board of education performed its work was remedial. It was to seek the removal of ignorance and the promotion of knowledge. Unless it is claimed that the law under which the board operated was penal, rather than remedial, we beg to insist that it did not transcend its authority. We have no elementary Methodist schools. The elementary schools in Georgia are such as the state has established. Those by general consent have not been such as met the demands for elementary education. They have occupied the ground and destroyed private schools, but they have not elevated children to the grade necessary to entrance in college. In the report of the president of Emory college, which, by resolution, was referred to the board of education, the board was committed, by action of the conference, to the consideration of the matter, for which your correspondent takes us to task. After all he has said the public will be astonished to know that the very things he is criticising the board about, he voted himself to ask them to consider and report on. This is like putting a man in the fire and then saying witty things at his expense for not keeping cool. In the report of the president of Emory college the following language is used: "I cannot close this report without recording my opinion, based upon a somewhat extensive observation of the educational work within the patronizing conferences, that Emory college would be better patronized if our common schools were better. Knowledge would beget a thirst for knowledge. Many of our people are so ignorant they do not know they need to learn. This is especially true in Georgia, where a free school system run for three months only has done more to break down good private schools than it has done to extend school privileges to the masses. It does not behoove us to sit idly by and see this evil go unmended. The school system is fixed in the constitution of the state. We cannot kill it if we ought, and it is by no means clear that we ought if we could. We should, as far as our influence extends, improve them. A system of schools in Georgia running not less than six months a year would, in five years, increase the patronage of Emory college not less than thirty per cent."

The report from which the above is taken, was referred by resolution to the board of education. Your correspondent voted that this resolution be taken and considered by the board. Because we were obedient servants, and considered the matter and brought in a report, he now holds us up before the gaze of the public as violators of the law of our church. Now I think, in all humility, and sorrow for my offenses, the public will agree with me in the opinion that if the board of education transcended their authority in offering a resolution concerning state education, your correspondent transcended his authority also in asking us to consider it and report on it. I must hold that we were not going outside of our work. It was part of the duty of the board to inquire into the best means of promoting the interests of the colleges under our care. To the board it was clear that the patronage of the colleges would be greatly increased if the common schools were improved. It appeared directly in line with our work therefore to ask the proper authorities to increase the appropriations sufficiently to keep them going six months instead of three. The legislature of Georgia, if the members saw proper, might appoint a board of commissioners to inquire into the state and character of the cotton factories of the state, and into the best means of promoting their interests and increasing their number. Suppose such a commission appointed, and upon examination they should find that the gins were so inferior and poorly managed that they could not supply the factories with enough lint cotton to keep them running on full time. Would it not be directly in line with the purpose for which they were appointed to suggest to the proper authorities the propriety of improving the gins? The gins bring the raw cotton far enough from the field for the factories to take hold of it. Our colleges could not go without the elementary schools. To improve them, increase their number and extend the time in which they are run looks directly to their improvement.

2. The resolution is opposed on the ground that an ecclesiastical body has no right to petition a legislative body. Your correspondent says the right of the conference to petition was argued on the floor of the conference, and that candor as a historian compels him to say that the "only proof of the precious right of petition and memorial" inhering in an ecclesiastical body which was presented in defense of the resolution was that 'it ran back to King John, A. D. 1215." Perhaps, then, it will be well to come a few centuries nearer for "proof of the precious right of 'petition and memorial'"—to the time since when the question of the "precious right of petition and memorial" has never been raised by those versed in the history of constitutional liberty and law.

The right of petition was settled at the "trial of the bishops" on the 30th of June, 1688. On the 28th of April, 1688, King James the Second issued a "declaration of indulgences," and commanded that the same be read on two successive Sundays at the time of divine service by the officiating ministers of all the churches and chapels of the kingdom. The clergy of the church of England considered the declaration a violation of the laws of the realm, and two days before the Sabbath on which it was to be read, William Archbishop of Canterbury and six other of the suffragan bishops of that province, went in a body to the king and on their knees, presented to him a petition to withdraw it. For this the bishops were arraigned on charge of seditious libel. After the most remarkable trial in the history of liberty, they were acquitted. At this trial the matter was settled. "The right of the people peacably to assemble and petition the government for the redress of grievances is one which," according to Justice Story, "would seem unnecessary to be expressly provided for in a republican form of government, since it results from the very nature and structure of its institutions. It is impossible that it could be practically denied until the spirit of liberty had wholly disappeared, and the [illegible] had become so [illegible]o exercise any of [illegible] right of petition, [illegible] of the bishops," [illegible]aw and Self-Gov[illegible] difficult times shows itself in its full magnitude, and may give to representative or other bodies the most valuable information. The right of petition is indeed a necessary consequence of the right of free speech and deliberation, a simple primitive and natural right. It may right many a wrong, and the deprivation of it would be regarded by every freeman as a degradation. One would hardly have expected that it would be left to a member of the North Georgia conference in the year 1889 to appear in the public prints, as denying the right of petition to an ecclesiastical or any other body. If your correspondent will take the time to investigate the matter he will find that in the progress of civilization the upward steps have been taken through petition. No constitutional right has been vindicated at greater cost, or stands surer in the conviction of civilized men. It was written with invisible ink in the very structure of man at creation. It is inalienable, fundamental. It belongs to him as man. It is one of the first rights he exercises in the cradle, when in tones more emphatic than musical he invites relief to his hunger. It is his as merchant, lawyer, physician, farmer, hod-carrier. It is his, president, govenor, member of congress. It is his judge, justice of the peace, constable. It is his in office or out, on the land, on the sea, in the thoroughfares of a great city, or in the wilds of Africa. It is one thing that cannot be taken away from him, clothed in the robe of the priest, or in the scarlet of the cardinal, or in the purple of the king, it is his, irrespective of zones, latitudes or longitudes, it is his. It is his individually and collectively. It is his when alone. It is his in bodies ecclesiastical, or theological, or philosophical. It is his sick or well, happy or miserable, rich or poor. It is the right of the optimist, the pessimist, the idealist and the realist. It belongs to the Arminian, the Calvinist, the Pelagian and the Arian. It is the right of male and female, Jew and Gentile, bond and free. The Russian in his Siberian prison and the Spitzbergen on his iceberg, finds with him as part of his endowment and part of himself this eternal and constitutional right. Dives in hell was permitted to exercise it. So was Peter on the mount of Transfiguration. It is his drowning, or sailing in a balloon, walking or falling. It is his in the pulpit and in the pew. It is his in all conferences, church, quarterly, district, annual, and general. From his first breath to his last, it is his. He can by no turn or twist, in earth or heaven, be deprived of this right. He has it singly and doubly, in companies, battalions, regiments. He cannot get far enough alone, or in company, into the mysteries of any order, or the intricacies of any ecclesiastical body, to be deprived of it. It is his always, everywhere and under all circumstances. As it is his in itself and unalterably, so the right of presenting it to any being in the universe is his. It is not even denied the creature in addressing "Our Father in heaven." This right came from God in the beginning. The privilege of exercising it everywhere and forevermore was vindicated at the trial of the bishops in 1688. It being settled by law and the common consent of mankind that all individuals and all bodies have the right of petition, the only further question to be determined is, under what circumstances should this right be exercised? A child would certainly be justifiable in exercising it when hungry. A prisoner would be justifiable in exercising it when confined without cause. To determine the wisdom and propriety of a petition from a body of men, we should know what the functions of that body are, and the subject matter of the petition. It would not be proper for an ecclesiastical body to petition manufacturers concerning the length of hand-saw files. This would more properly come from the hardware men. It would not be proper for an ecclesiastical body to send a petition as to the best time for planting potatoes. This would come more properly from the agriculturalists. It would not be in accordance with the functions of an ecclesiastical body to petition concerning railroad schedules. This should come from the syndicates. What are the functions of an ecclesiastical body? To inquire into the condition, needs and tendencies of men, as physical, social, mental, moral and spiritual beings, and to devise ways and means for their improvement in these respects. They are to be interested in the bodies of men, that they be fed; in their social conditions, that they be not cursed with bad institutions and laws; in their mental condition, that they be educated; in their ethical condition, that they live moral lives; and in their spiritual condition, that they properly discharge their duties to God. God has provided bread for the body, truth for the mind, laws for the moral life, and Christ for the soul. Ecclesiastical bodies, as God's ministers, are charged with the duties of bringing these corresponding elements together. The result is to be noble, perfected manhood and womanhood and childhood. If men were starving, because of some calamity to the crops, or pestilence, like yellow fever, it would be in accordance with the functions of an ecclesiastical body, to petition the proper authorities for relief. If bad institutions, like gambling saloons or barrooms, were corrupting the lives of the people, it would be proper for an ecclesiastical body to ask the authorities to prohibit them. If the children of a great commonwealth were growing up in ignorance, it would be exactly in accordance with the functions of an ecclesiastical body to petition the authorities to educate them. The functions of an ecclesiastical body are to be exercised in the mental, moral and spiritual welfare of man. No traditional platitudes about church and state can hide this plain scriptural view from the ordinary run of mortals either.

In petitioning the legislature to improve the common schools of the state, the north Georgia conference, as an ecclesiastical body, was really exercising its appropriate functions. The only possible difference there can be between us on this point is, did the conference have a case urgent enough to warrant it in exercising the right of petition in line with its ecclesiastical functions. That, now, is the question. There are 461,000 children in Georgia of school age outside of the cities and towns. To each of these was appropriated eighty seven cents a year for school purposes. One legislature after another had been meeting and discussing dog laws, fish pond laws, and terrapin laws, but adjourning without improving the schools. The case was pitiable. Our state presented to the country a spectacle sufficiently deplorable to make every Georgian hang his head in shame. We had more men unable to read and write than any state in the union. Not a dollar of tax had ever been levied in Georgia to educate these children. Chaingang money, show money, liquor shop money and part of the rental of the State road had been spent on the common schools. The whole matter was treated as an unimportant thing. A bill was pending in the legislature looking to an increased appropriation for public school purposes. The conference was in session. The condition of things in the state on the subject of education was known to the preachers. They had come from the homes of the people. The matter of the state's need in this respect had been presented to the attention of the conference. The question now is, did they have a case urgent enough to justify them in exercising the time honored right of petition in line with their ecclesiastical functions?

I am profoundly convinced that the bishops never had a stronger cause for going before the king than we had for going to the legislature, which is the king in this country. In the case of the bishops the king had issued a declaration which they considered violated the laws of the realm. In our case the state had failed to make an appropriation for which the constitution provided, demanded by the rights of five hundred thousand children. A gentleman, who was on the appropriation committee in the legislature, a representative from this county, told me yesterday that the action of the conference had much to do with securing the increased appropriation. I will thank God to my dying day that I had the privilege of voting for the resolution. I only wish I could have voted for the out and out petition brought in by the committee. We saw the same principle was underneath the substitute, however, that was in the original resolution, so for harmony's sake we thought it well enough to throw a tub to the traditional whale. It did not change the principle and it was quieting and comforting to the whale.

That the brethren who opposed the resolution are not averse to the conference sending a petition to a legislative body sometimes is evident, however, from the following marvellous statement of facts. At the same morning session of the conference when the resolution concerning public schools was brought in, the conference adopted, with but one dissenting vote, the following: "Whereas, a recent decision of the supreme court of Georgia places parsonages in the list of taxable property, and, Whereas; it is reported that a bill looking to such an amendment of the constitution of the state as will secure our parsonages from taxation is now pending,

Be it resolved, That the north Georgia conference respectfully petition the general assembly now in session, to press such measures, as may lead to the exemption of all parsonages used as homes by the pastors, and owned by the church, from taxation.

Be it Resolved, That a certified copy of this action of the conference be forwarded by the secretary to the speaker of the house of representatives and to the president of the senate."

A committee was also appointed to wait on the general assembly to urge action with reference to the above resolution. It will be astonishing news to the public to be informed that the correspondent who has been so hard on the board of education, intimating that they were "stupid," did not vote against the above resolution. In the above resolution you will see that measures were to be pressed—think of it—pressed, not for an appropriation already provided for in the constitution or the state, but to change the constitution itself. In our case there was not even to be a law passed, the thing was already provided for, and every legislature that has met since the public schools were organized had violaedt the constitution. It provides that an appropriation shall be made for elementary education, and it had not been done; at least sufficient to give to the children elementary education. Our resolution was in line with the oath which the members of the legislature had taken—to support the constitution. Your correspondent voted for an out and out petition to the legislature to change the constitution. If this is not taking hold of state legislation I don't know anything, and the very fundamentals at that. Then think what great cause your correspondent had for voting for a resolution to press for a change in the organic law of Georgia. Was there half million children concerned that such urgent measures were to be taken to change the fundamental law of the state? No, it was simply to have parsonages exempt from taxation. The parsonages in Georgia are worth in round numbers $150,000. Divided among the 85,000 Methodists of the conference, it would be about $1.75 each on which a tax would have to be paid of not quite two cents each. For a tax of not quite two cents, your correspondents would press measures, actually storm the organic law of the state.

The board of education did not even ask that a law be passed. They simply petitioned [illegible] ture to give the children what the con[illegible] provided for them. Legislatures wh[illegible] before had taken an oath to do this, b[illegible] been done. It is certainly in line wi[illegible] tions of an ecclesiastical body to ask men to keep their solemn obligations. They were asking for no legislation that involved raising tax—they were only asking for the enforcement of the organic law. Your correspondent voted for a resolution proposing a change in the organic law. We were simply proposing to petition the legislature to support the constitution in the matter of giving us an appropriation for which it provided.

The resolution for which your correspondent voted concerned the Methodists of the conference to the amount of $1.75 each. The one presented by the board concerned the education of 75,000 Methodist children in the state, not to say 561,000 a patriotic sentiment would lead us to embrace.

January 5, 1889. J. W. LEE.

WEAK LUNGS OR THROATS, are severely tried by our rough wintry weather, and call for prompt treatment, whenever attacked. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an old, well-tried medicine for all Bronchial or Pulmonary Affections, and is sure to cure your cold and heal inflamed parts.

FULL WEIGHT
PURE
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.
5 or 8p fol and n r m

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D

Specialist in all diseases of the Rectum, successfully treats Piles, Bleeding or Protruding, or Internal, and non bleeding, also Rectal Ulcers, Fissure, Fistula in Ano, and Anal Tumors, without the knife or any other torturing implements, and guarantees every case he accepts for treatment.

No Pains or Detention From Business.

The old regular treatment for Piles required chloroform, stretching of the sphincter muscles, and drawing down the tumors with hooks, when either the knife, ligature, clamp, cautery iron, screw crusher or dangerous caustics are used to remove them, the operation lasting an hour or more. Powerful opiates are then administered to ease the pain, compelling the patient to remain in bed for two or three weeks, with danger from secondary hemorrhage, liability to ulceration, stricture and fistula, and much suffering during a protracted recovery.

Now Notice the Contrast.

This new and painless system of treating diseases of the rectum not only does away with all the "Torturing Relics of By-Gone Ages" so long employed by regular physicians, but insure a correct diagnosis, and offers to suffering humanity an entirely painless method more safe and certain in its results than the old and barbarous practices, and without any detention from ordinary occupations.

Sufferers from Rectal Diseases are requested to call and investigate this system.

Notice my address.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.
Room No. 9, Centennial Building.
Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerhoff System.
P. S. Correspondence solicited. 8p

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate.

I have for sale central store property, all rented at a good per cent on price asked, on Alabama South Pryor, Whitehall, Broad, Decatur and Forsyth streets.

This is property that is not often put on the market and parties with money to invest with a view of getting a fair rate of interest and a sure enhancement, would do well to call and see me.

I have a large list of residences for sale on almost every street in the city.

A spendid cottage with nice lot on Merritts avenue at $3,500.

A large, 7 room, well built, conveniently arranged house, on large lot, on Smith street, near Whitehall, water, gas and paving, $3,500.

A splendid house and lot on Courtland street, near Wheat, $4,500.

Several beautiful tracts at and near Edgewood.

The most beautiful vacant lot in West End, 93x349, near Park Street church, at a bargain.

A tract of 5 acres, on dummy line, in West End, in a beautiful grove, $3,000.

Several vacant lots on South Pryor street.

A few vacant lots near E. T. R. R. shops cheap.

I have a conveyance with a salesman ready to show you at any time.

G. W. ADAIR,
8p 5 Kimball House.

WEST & GOLDSMITH.
Real Estate!

BUTLER ST. LOT 4 r house, all plastered and in good condition, 50x108, very low .... $ 700
8 HARRIS ST.—3 r house, 50x105, rents $6.00.. 650
LEONARD ST.—10 r house, nice and pleasant surroundings, nicely built, near horse cars 3,000
BRADBERRY ST.—2 r h, rents for $4.......... 300
CHAPPEL ST.—3 two r houses, rents $9.......... 650
MARTIN ST—4 r h, 52x141, installments, $20 mo 1,200
ORME ST. HOUSE—lot 49x100.......... 300
LOYD ST.—16 r h, near center city, 50x107.... 6,000
WHITEHALL ST.—8 r h, water, bath r, gas, etc, 60x143.......... 5,000
WASHINGTON ST—7 r h, water, bath r, store room, 100x200.......... 4,000
RICHARDSON ST.—6 r new h, all complete, every convenience, best neighborhood, large lot.......... 3,200
CALHOUN ST.—6 r new h, all conveniences, modern improvements, a cozy nice home... 3,000
GILMER ST.—6 r h, new and nice, a corner... 3,000
CALHOUN ST.—6 r new h, a gem of a home.. 2,500
CREW ST.—7 r h, near school, 50x150.......... 2,100
WEST END—7 r new h, large lot, on Gordon st, and a most prominent corner.......... 4,000
WEST END LOT—Gordon st., near school 850
PEACHTREE LOT—100 ft front, a bargain...... 3,300
PEACHTREE LOT—the largest on the street for the money.......... 5,500
PEACHTREE ST.—six of the nicest and best homes in Atlanta, ranging in price, $10,000 to $30,000.
PEACHTREE, BROAD, FORSYTH AND MARIETTA STORES, to suit the taste and purse of any.
RICHARDSON, 5 r new h, water, bath r, gas, garden, elegant shade trees, stables, etc... 5,000
PINE ST.—4 r h, on corner, large lot.......... 1,300
PINE, COR. CALHOUN—large lot, a bargain... 1,400
CURRIER ST.—near Peachtree, 47x175.......... 1,300
CAPITAL AVE.—brick store at a bargain...... 2,500
MARIETTA ST.—70 beautiful shaded, elevated lots, in the growing suburb near Belt junction.......... 7,000
CLIFTON—8 nice little farms in plain view of Atlanta, all join, very cheap.
We have all kinds of property. Come to see us.
WEST & GOLDSMITH.

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail [illegible] and certain relief. More than 10,000 [illegible] use them regularly. Guaranteed superior [illegible] cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep [illegible] Compound Tansy Pills, accept no worthless [illegible] as good," but send 4c. for "Woman's [illegible]" receive the only absolutely reliable [illegible] WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

Except T.

CLOTHING.

--OUR CLEARING SALE--

Still Continues.

SWEEPING REDUCTION THROUGH OUR ENTIRE STOCK!

SEE OUR PRICES ON

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats!

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 & 44 Whitehall Street.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWNING & KING

—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

Cotton, Woolen and General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools.

PIPE---PIPE---PIPE!

Having in operation the only Large Power Pipe Cutting and Threading Machine, we are prepared to furnish and cut Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam and Gas from one-eighth to eight inches to plans or specifications. Agents for Cameron Steam Pumps, Washburn & Moen's Wire Rope, Fairbank's Scales, John Good's New Process Rope cheap and as strong as Manilla.

73 AND 75 BROAD STREET.

COAL!

If you wish the best, most elegant and lumpiest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we furnish it And it is our pride to give 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you will CERTAINLY get it. We also have a large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut coal on hand. Don't buy until you get our prices.

SEWER PIPE,
DRAIN PIPE
CHIMNEY TOPS,
Plasterer's Hair,

LIME!

PLASTER PARIS
FIRE BRICK
FIRE CLAY,
CEMENTS,

TERRA COTTA STOVE FLUES!

SCIPLE SONS,

ATLANTA, GA.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

THE LINEN STORE,

Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of

Household Linens

Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

6m

CLOTHING.

EISEMAN BROS.

THE ONLY

ONE PRICE

MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS.

MARK-DOWN SALE!

A lot of suits and overcoats that are marked $10 now going at

$8.90

A lot of suits and overcoats that are marked $12.50, $13.50 and $15 now going at

$10.90

A lot of suits and overcoats that are marked $16.50, $18 and $20 now going at

$14.90

A lot of child's suits and overcoats that are marked $3.50, $3.75, $4, and $4.50 now

$2.90

A lot of child's suits and overcoats that are marked $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $6 now

$3.90

UNDERWEAR ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

This is a bona fide mark-down sale, as all the original prices marked in PLAIN FIGURES will attest.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

THE[illegible]

VOL. XXI.

RIVERS AND HARBO[illegible]

MR. CUMMINGS TO PROPOSE[illegible] AMENDMENT.

IN THE INTEREST OF BIG SCHE[illegible]

Georgia Congressmen and the P[illegible] Elect—The Smalls-Elliott Contest.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—[Special.]—[illegible]
gressman Amos Cummings, of New [illegible]
will, when the river and harbor bill com[illegible]
for consideration in the house again, offer[illegible]
substitute a bill appropriating about ten[illegible]
lions of dollars for the principal harbors a[illegible]
few larger rivers, leaving out the interior ri[illegible]
This bill will undoubtedly have many[illegible]
porters, but a large majority of the mem[illegible]
of the house will refuse to give up the ap[illegible]
priations for their creeks and bayous. C[illegible]
quently the bill can hardly pass that b[illegible]
There is, however, a probability that if[illegible]
senate passes any river and harbor bill at[illegible]
it will be Mr. Cummings's substitute, w[illegible]
will probably be introduced into that bod[illegible]
some opponent of the enormity in the sha[illegible]
the river and harbor bill now under discu[illegible]
in the house. Were the substitute to be pa[illegible]
by both houses and go to the president, it i[illegible]
lieved he would sign it, but it is very evi[illegible]
that the bill now pending in the house wi[illegible]
vetoed.

THE ATLANTA CUSTOM HOUSE.

The contract for enlarging the Atlanta [illegible]
tom house has been awarded to Thomas[illegible]
Driscoll, of Washington for $86,000.

Judge Stewart has prepared a bill for in[illegible]
duction, when the opportunity occurs, pro[illegible]
ing a punishment for buying and selling v[illegible]
in elections for president and members of [illegible]
gress.

Senator Colquitt and Judge H. D. [illegible]
Twiggs, of Augusta, called upon the presid[illegible]
this morning in reference to having the so[illegible]
the latter, Mr. David Twiggs, given an [illegible]
pointment in the army. The president pro[illegible]
ised if a vacancy occurred before the expirat[illegible]
of his term of office, that could properly[illegible]
filled by the young man, it would be tende[illegible]
him.

Mr. Candler returned today and immediat[illegible]
took up an active part in the fight agai[illegible]
changing the rules.

RECOMMENDING APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

I see in the Macon Telegraph, attention [illegible]
called to the alleged fact that no member [illegible]
the Georgia delegation will recommend t[illegible]
appointment of any republican to the cabinet[illegible]
any other office under the incoming admin[illegible]
ration. The Telegraph is, however, in erro[illegible]
for Senator Colquitt has already signed t[illegible]
petition of Colonel Buck, of Atlanta, for [illegible]
cabinet portfolio. A prominent sout[illegible]
ern democrat, in speaking of th[illegible]
latter today, said that su[illegible]
indorsements forestalls the president-elect [illegible]
selecting a representative southern man to fi[illegible]
the offices. The senate should have an eye [illegible]
the proper administration of government[illegible]
affairs in that section, regardless of the pa[illegible]
political affiliation.

BETTING ON BLOUNT.

A Georgian here made the bet of $100 eve[illegible]
that Mr. Blount would be the next governor
of Georgia. It is only just to Mr. Blount,
however, to say that he did not advise the
wager upon himself, although he would feel
much better could he be serious of the belief
that his friend would win the bet.

THE SMALLS-ELLIOTT CONTEST.

The Smalls-Elliott contested election ca[illegible]
from South Carolina will come up in the hous[illegible]
tomorrow, if the deadlock is broken. Small[illegible]
the colored contestant, has for some wee[illegible]
been pleading with the democrats who, in t[illegible]
next congress, will have their seats conteste[illegible]
to vote for him in his present contest, an[illegible]
thereby, as he argues, have th[illegible]
republicans to help them o[illegible]
in the next house, but they have spurned h[illegible]
overtures. Judge Crisp, who, as chairman [illegible]
the committee on elections, will have charg[illegible]
of the case, has been unable yet to find an[illegible]
democrat who will vote to unseat Colon[illegible]
Elliott, and if there are any, as report say[illegible]
they are keeping very quiet about it. The[illegible]
now seems very little doubt but that Colon[illegible]
Elliot will retain his seat, but the case wi[illegible]
precipitate a very bitter sectional argumen[illegible]
which will be participated in by many of th[illegible]
leading men in both parties. The day th[illegible]
case is called will be the liveliest witnessed i[illegible]
the house for many months. E. W. B.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Passage of the Resolution by the Senate—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—In the senat[illegible]
Mr. Chandler reported a resolution, which wa[illegible]
referred to the committee on contingent ex[illegible]
penses, instructing the committee on the Mis[illegible]
sissippi river to continue its investigation
into the existing and proposed methods of th[illegible]
work, including the whole subject of the Mis[illegible]
sissippi.

The resolution reported from the committe[illegible]
on foreign relations in reference to the Pan[illegible]
ama canal was then taken up, and Mr. Gray
rose to make some remarks, but was inter[illegible]
rupted by a motion made by Mr. Edmunds,
and seconded by Mr. Hoar, that in the consid[illegible]
eration of that subject the doors be closed.
The galleries were accordingly cleared, the
doors closed, and the senate, at 12:35 pro[illegible]
ceeded to the discussion of the subject in
secret session. The secret session continued
until 5:40 o'clock, when the doors were re[illegible]
opened. It was then found that the discussion
had been carried on by Messrs. Edmunds,
Sherman, Morgan, Gray and Jones of Arkan[illegible]
sas, and that the joint resolution was adopted
yeas 49, nays 3—having been modified so as to
read:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representa[illegible]
tives of the United States of America in congress
assembled, that the government of the United States
will look with serious concern and disapproval upon
any connection of any European government with
the construction or control of any ship canal across
the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America,
and must regard any such connection or control as
injurious to the just rights and interests of the
United States and as a menace to their welfare.

Section 2. That the president be, and he is hereby,
requested to communicate this expression of the
views of the government of the United States to the
governments of the countries of Europe.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bate, Berry,
Brown, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Collum,
Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Eustis, Evarts,
Farwell, Faulkner, Frye, George, Gibson, Gorman,
Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Arkansas,
Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrill, Paddock,
Palmer, Payne, Platt, Plumb, Pugh, Quay, Ransom,
Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart,
Teller, Vest, Walthall, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of
Maryland—49.

Nays—Messrs. Blackburn, Hampton, Vance—3.

On motion of Mr. Allison the existing order
to the vote on the tariff bill was extended
for one day in consequence of this day having
been occupied by the Panama resolution; so
that the vote on the tariff bill is to be taken on
22d of January at 1 o'clock.

The senate then adjourned.

CALLING THE ROLL.

About the Only Thing Done in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Immediately
after the reading of the journal, the contest
over the proposed change of rules, abolishing
the call of states on suspension Mondays, was
resumed, Mr. Reed, of Maine, calling up the
resolution reported from the committee on
rules, the pending question being on ordering
the previous question. The clerk proceeded
to call the roll.

The vote resulted—yeas 112, nays 22, twenty-
nine less than a quorum, and a call of the
house was ordered.

The call developed the presence of 226 mem[illegible]
bers and further proceedings under the call hav[illegible]
ing been dispensed with, a vote was again taken
on ordering the previous question upon the
votin[illegible]
Rev.